YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,045—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd Sept.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
HABSBURG	......	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Craglietto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14, Sept., 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Doc. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Oct.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Sept., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of
TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS,
Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Speciality.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 20th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th September, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A PRINCIPAL, for the Gujerat College, from January next, must be Public School man with 1st or 2nd Class Honors in Classics or Moral Sciences at Oxford or Cambridge and have had 3 years' experience in teaching. Athletic proficiency desirable, Cricket preferred, age between 25 and 30 years.

Salary Rs. 600 to Rs. 800, house free.

For particulars apply to the Collector and President, Gujerat College Board, Ahmedabad.

M. C. GIBB,
Collector and President,
Gujerat College Board, Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 12th September, 1900.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at PANCHGANI.
The Property known as CASTLECOOKE,

COMPRISING a large furnished pucca built House, out houses, Coach house, Stables, a good Well, Lawn tennis Court and about six acres of land, beautifully situated facing the valley of the Wai.

The climate is a most perfect one for children and invalids.

The property is for sale as owner is in England.

Price 25,000, offers considered.—Apply

S. A. COOKE,
C. I. Horse,
Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.
THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY
IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.

POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
KITCHEN AND CULINARY REQUISITES.
HOUSEHOLD AND STABLE BRUSHES.
ALUMINIUM GOODS.
SEAMLESS STEEL COOKING POTS.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.
GARDEN TOOLS AND ENGINES.
ICE SAFES AND REFRIGERATORS.
TIFFIN AND TEA BASKETS.
FILTERS.
BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
KEROSINE OIL STOVES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.

MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	[illegible]
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3⅞ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL,

Contains all the Elements of Nutrition in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Prepared in England under the Company's Special Instructions.

Rs. 2 per Large Bottle.

KEMP & CO. LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
STATION HOSPITAL, COLABA,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
TOWN HALL.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY 17TH SEPT. 1900,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Brigadier-General F. VENTRIS
AND THE OFFICERS OF HIS STAFF.
THE BAND OF THE NORFOLK REGIMENT
(by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers)
AND
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly offered their services :—
Miss PEDRAZA, and Mrs. HARTIGAN,
Mr. ACWORTH, Major COLLIS BARRY,
Mr. FERRIER, Mr. B. DEFRECE,
Mr. ASTELL
AND
OTHER WELL-KNOWN AMATEURS.

PROGRAMME.
Commencing at 9-30.

PART I.

1 Selection .... The Band, NORFOLK REGIMENT
2 Song ....Selected .... Major COLLIS BARRY
3 Recitation ...Dover Express............By Special Request Mr ACWORTH
4 Song ....There's a peculiar Thing..Wilkie Bard Mr B DEFRECE
5 Song ....Solveigs Song ....Greig Miss PEDRAZA
6 Comic Song...The Grass Widower .....Dan Leno Private FOX
7 Song ....The Mother Tongue ......Descriptive Corporal McENUFF.

PART II.

8 Selection ......National Airs .... The Band, NORFOLK REGIMENT
9 Song ....An Irish Lullaby.......... Mrs HARTIGAN
10 Violin Solo. { a Cavatina ....Carl Bohm / b 2nd Mazurka ....Weiniawski } Mr HENRY ASTELL
11 Song ....Midnight Sun ....Vesta Tilley Mr B DEFRECE
12 Song ....The Storm Fiend ....Roeckel Mr FERRIER
13 Song ....Sons of Australia ....Costello Private FOX
14 Comic Song...How to Love.......... Corporal McENUFF
15 Song ....Hibernian .... Mr REGAN

ACCOMPANIST ....Mr F SEYMOUR DOVE

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3
Second Seats.......................... „ 2
Back Seats, One Rupee.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to Second and Back Seats.
Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Refreshments will be supplied by Messrs. PEARSE & Co.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 28th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on Thursday, the 4th October, 1900, at 3 p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1900.
2. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year 1900-1901 and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1900.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 17th September to 4th October, 1900, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 176 OF 1899.

PESTONJI JAMSETJI, PORTER, of Bombay. Parsi Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bandora .... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. FRAMJI PESTONJI PORTER, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Ghoga Street, within the Fort, the Executor and legal representative of PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, and (2) DOSSIBAI, sister of the said PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the 1st defendant abovenamed and of the original 1st defendant herein all that piece or parcel or land of ground with the messuage, tenament and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Todd Street (now known as Ghoga Street), within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of assessment under Nos. 27 and 28 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos, 322 and 322, and new No. 5255, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards and 6-9 of a square yard (be the same a little more or less) and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of the late of or belonging to Cowasji Hirji Faaker, deceased on or towards the West by a passage belonging to the premises intended to be hereby sold, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Todd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Maganlal and Jehangir, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovementioned, at No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS for the MONSOON,"
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen paterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUITS For MONSOON WEAR, NAVY Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs. 42. A large range of new Vicuna and Soft Homespun Suiting just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good colour and Finish, promptly carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows. Street, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins ; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

TO BE LET a Small BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogli Hill with a nice Garden. Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have protographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs, 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.) V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal

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REVISED PRICES.

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past ; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art !

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture : the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
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Opposite Bombay Club.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL......................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Manager.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,000,000

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RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 21st May, [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

HUNTLY BLEND

A good wholesome Whisky at a Moderate Price.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

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EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE ; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES :—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."
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OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND
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PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

READ THIS!
READ THIS ! !

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; and four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS.

NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14¾ by 21¼ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14¾ by 21¼ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14¾ by 21¾ inches	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12¾ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20¾ by 13¾ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36¼ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32¾ by 20¼ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36¼ by 23¼ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33¼ by 19¼ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18¼ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17¾ by 29¼ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17¾ by 29¼ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21¼ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32¾ by 18¾ inches	31

MAUD EARL.

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28¼ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34¼ by 18¾	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 35¼ by 23¼ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36¼ by 23¼ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17¼ by 24½ inches	31

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, set of drawing room sofas and chairs, revolving top office table, mirror door almyrah, and new wire mattresses.

1 small lot of platedware baba ghary, etc.
1 lot American silver jewellery.
1 lot breach loading revolvers self cartridge extracting, military, naval and pocket sizes, swords and hunting knives.
1 kodak camera 5 by 4 for 100 films.
1 full size camera with lens by Perkinson, 2 patent dark slides and stand.
2 Austrian iron safes on stands.
1 flare light.

AT 2 P.M.

5 brand new pneumatic gent's bicycles, the "President," with accessories.
2 brand new "Beeston" gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong built French polished office shigram.
1 light victoria in good order.
1 high wheel light dog-cart
1 brass mounted single harness in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF DEBENTURES OF THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Under instructions from James Begbie, Esq., the Administrator of the property and credits of the late J. H. Sleigh, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the office of Mr. Premchund Roychund, near Share Bazar, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. :—

100 debentures of the Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Ld., for Rs. 500 each, repayable on 1st September, 1901, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable on 1st March, and 1st September, 1901.

The debentures will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at D 4 Warrant Officer's Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teak wood household furniture, glassware and crockery, Singers' hand sewing machine, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of Lieutenant J. HOGLAND.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th September, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, KNOWN AS "FOUNTAIN HALL" AND "SKENNER'S BUNGALOW" AT POONA.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Poona, the following bungalows belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsee gentleman :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon known as "Fountain Hall," situate, lying and being on the north side of the road from the Arsenal to the Sangam in the Civil Lines, Poona, containing by admeasurement 11,906½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy called "Skenner's Bungalow," on or towards the east partly by the aforesaid property and partly by the property of Hurry Ramjee, on or towards the south by the Wellesley Road leading to the railway station, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Poona Cantonment under No. 20.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, known as "Skenner's Bungalow," situate, lying and being on the south side of Lothian Road in the Civil Lines, Poona, and in the registration sub-district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 15,382 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Lothian Road, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., called "Fountain Hall," and partly by a vacant plot of ground belonging to the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and on or towards the west by the public road.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, together with the hut standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bund Garden Road at Poona, in the registration sub district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2,336 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., deceased, known as "Skenner's Bungalow," on the south by the property of Mr. Ausing, on the east by the said Bund Garden Road, and on the west by the property of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., called or known by the name of "Fountain Hall."

On the same day, after the above properties :—

All those three several pieces of land or ground which adjoin each other and now form one property, situate at Ganeshkhind, near Poona Taluka, Haveli Zilla, Poona, admeasuring in the whole 9 acres and 51/000th part of a square acre, with the dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, and registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under No. 130, and fronting the south side of the public road, comprised in the Marathi agreements of 19th September, 1863, 13th October, 1863, 22nd September, 1863, and 13th October, 1863.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned

N.B.—The properties will be offered first in one lot, and if not sold, will be sold separately on the same day. The Ganeshkhind property will also be sold at F. H. after the above bungalows.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th September, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE LACQUERED WARE, TEA, SHOW CUPBOARDS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Quan Lua Yun (Chinaman), an insolvent, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at shop, No. 132, Abdul Rehiman Street, (near the Crawford Market) consisting Chinese and Japanese figures, wall plates tea and coffee sets, vases and jars, lacquered boxes, brackets cabinets, caskets, tea sets of show cupboards, writing tables, chairs, folding screens, stools, stands, walking sticks, weighing scale, tea trays, desks, bamboo inlaid panels, M. O. P. buttons, address boards, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.

On MONDAY, the 24th September, 1900, at 4-30 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferees of mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Framroz Jamsetjee Aga, the following property :—

Firstly—All that piece of Foras freehold land containing, according to the deeds relating to the property, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, but by recent admeasurement twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situated at Gilder Street, in the City and Registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Gilder Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by a portion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line, on or towards the north by the bridge called the Bellasis Bridge, on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south by a public rain-water drain.

Secondly—All that piece of Foras freehold land, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street aforesaid, in the City and Registration district of Bombay, on the west side of the said Railway line, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line, on or towards the west and south by Government land, and on or towards the north by a public drain, both which said premises hereinabove first and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 339, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366 and 392, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880, and 13898, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2811 (a), 2813, 2814, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, (1), 2821 (2), 2821 (3) 2821 (4), 2822 (1), 2822 (2), 2823, 2824, 2825 2827, and 2828, and Street Nos. 98a, 102, 104, and 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 118 A, 118 B, 118 C, 120, 120 A, 122, 124 (2a) and 126.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, Solicitors to the transferee of mortgage, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th September, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, SALE OF MACHINERY SUNDRIES.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Vepar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co Limited, of Ahmedabad, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, 2 cases machinery sundries, containing the following :—

36 rockinglevers complete for Brooks's ring frames.
12 swings only for Brooks's rovings.
12 studs for do do
12 swings arms and caps do
Swings, wheels 12 each 38-51 do
2 Corliss steam valves with spindles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September, 1900. Auctioneers.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK and SON have pleasure in announcing that they have now extended their business to SOUTH AFRICA. An OFFICE has been OPENED at St. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN, and Branches will shortly be opened at DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, &c., &c.

They are now in a position to transact all Banking and Agency business in South Africa, including Sale and Purchase of Drafts, Remittances, Letters of Credit, &c. Passages booked to all Ports and Baggage shipped and forwarded at Lowest Rates.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTUMDAS ....Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE......................Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazandar thereof being Parbhoo Karmanand Sadashiv containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 47 feet in length being house No. 113, and bounded on the North by Public Road, on the East and West by the Gully and the house of Bai Rukhamabai, widow of Govind Lilaji, on the South by the Gully and the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman and assessed by Ward No. 2138, Street No. 278-280.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 93 2-9 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the house of Andhiaroo Cawasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Moti Raghunath, and on the South by the stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissarywala which said premises are registered in the Collector's rent roll under old No. 570, new No. 2672, old Survey No. 216, and new Survey No. 8197, and are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 43.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or stable and premises and two Cocoanut Trees standing and being thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage on the West by the Mahomedan burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Jaggonnathji Shanker Sheth and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 35 3, Street No. 111-116, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated 8th August, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

J. GHOSE AND SONS.

BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

Temporary Address: Indore Residency, B.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

FOR SALE.

1. SIR MUTAQHARIN; or, View of Modern Times, being an History of India from 1118 to 1195 of the Hidjrah (1781-82 A.D.), containing the reigns of the last seven Emperors of Hindustan; and in particular, an account of the English wars in Bengal, the rise and fall of Saradj-ed-Dowlah, and Shudjah-ed-Dowlah, to which is added a critical examination of the English Government in these Countries from the PERSIAN of Said, Gholam Hossein Khan. 3 stout volumes 4to calf VERY SCARCE, PRIVATELY PRINTED, CALCUTTA, 1789.
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630, Price on application.
   VERY SCARCE.
3. TOD'S TRAVELS in Western India, embracing a visit to the Sacred Mount of the Jains and the most celebrated Shrines of Hindu Faith between Rajpootana and the Indus, Royal 4to, PLATES, CLOTH, VERY SCARCE, 1839.
   This work is infinitely rarer than the "Rajasthan" by the same author.
4. COLLECTION of 45 tracts relating to Indian Antiquities, Inscriptions &c. by J. Stevenson, J. D. Cunningham, Rajandralala Mitra, and others, 8vo. unbound. 1837-88.
5. EDWARD MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON, with 105 Steel Plates, 4to calf, 1810. VERY SCARCE.
6. HAMILTON'S TRANSLATION of the Hedaya or commentary on Mussulman Laws, 4 vols, new, half calf 1791.

All communications to be addressed to the FIRM.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE,

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,

CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 5-12m., 4-38s. Low water, 11-40m., 11-32a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Concert, Town Hall, in aid of Station Hospital, Colaba.
Rovers' Football Tournament.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Congella, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st instant.

TO-NIGHT'S MILITARY CONCERT.—A most attractive and popular programme of music has been arranged for the Grand Military Concert this evening at the Town Hall. The seats are being taken up rapidly and those who intend going should book early. The programme and other details appear in our advertisement columns of to-day.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Nepean Sea Road, regarding the death of Nurputh Budloo, a dhobie, aged about thirty years. On Friday afternoon, the deceased was drying some clothes on rocks below Nepean Sea Road, when he was bitten by a snake, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards. A verdict of death from snake-bite was returned by the jury.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Narhar Vishnoo, a Hindoo, who resides at Gamdevi Road, has made a report to the police that some time during Thursday night his house was entered, and a steel trunk and a brass box, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 2,000, were carried away. The boxes were kept in the back room of the house, the door of which opens into the compound, and was never locked.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at Parel, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Dhondibai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty-five years. The deceased had been since some weeks past ailing and appeared to be depressed in spirits. On Friday morning she jumped into a well close by her house and was drowned before any assistance could reach her. Her body was recovered in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DAMAUN.—On Tuesday there were four deaths at Lower Damaun, being three from starvation and one from fever, the victim being the wife of Mr. Dwarkadass Vijlal, an old resident and well-known Bania broker of the place. On Wednesday, there were two death, one from starvation and the other from fever. On Thursday there was only one death from starvation, and on Friday, the 14th, there was one death from fever, being the fourth since the beginning of the month out of the total of 21, the other 17 being attributed to starvation.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Nepean Sea Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Ruttonbai, aged twenty years, wife of Hurkisondas Vandravandas, a merchant in piece-goods. On the afternoon of the 1st instant deceased was preparing tea on a kerosine stove, when her sari accidentally caught fire. She cried out for assistance and her husband who was in another room ran up to her and pulled off the burning sari and extinguished the flames, but not before the woman had been extensively burnt. She was treated by a Parsee medical practitioner, but her condition grew worse and she died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held on inquiry an Saturday, at the Church Gate Station, regarding the death of Gunpatrao Pandoorang, aged about fifty years, examiner in the Secretariat, Political Department, whose body was found lying amongst the rocks on the Kennedy Sea Face, between the Church Gate and Marine Lines Stations. The deceased left home on Thursday morning for office and did not return in the evening as usual. His son, Harishunker, searched for him, but failing to find him, gave information to the police. On Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, a scavenger on duty between the Church Gate and Marine Lines Stations, discovered the body of the deceased and informed the police. The latter proceeded to the spot and found a receipt for premium on policy in Oriental Office for Rs. 3,000 and a third class railway pass, lying on the top of the sea wall, a few paces above body and under a stone which was placed right on top of these two documents. The receipt was for premium on policy on the life of the deceased. The deceased's son Harishunker was communicated with and he on arrival identified the body. Harishunker in his evidence stated that for the last two or three months his father had not been right in his mind. He was subject to giddiness and used to fall down on the road occasionally. He was not in pecuniary or any other difficulties and possessed some immovable property. He had not been in cheerful spirit, but he never said he was tired of life or would destroy himself. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

303 00—Dikshit and D—Kamalbhai Vallibhai vs Nassar Abdoola Saloom Arab and another—Craigie L and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

231 00—Little and Co—Nattubai vs L W G Rivett-Carnac—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
448 00—Ardesir H D and Co—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata vs Marwady Jutmal Kanayalal—Payne G S and M. Part heard. Not to be called on.

Long Causes.

492 00—Ardeshir H and D—Dowsey Shamjee vs Sundrabai widow—Wadia and G.
331 94—Edgelow G and W—Laloobhoy Choganlal vs Narotumdas Inderjee Varshnow—Dikshit and D. Not to be called on.
374 11385 99—Ardeshir H and D—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla vs Abdul Kadir Hussonally Vasey. Not to be called on.
246 99—Captain and V—Sitaram Shanker vs Ganpat Bhikoo and others—Smetham B and N and Chitnis M and M. Not to be called on.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370 170—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbboy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibboy and another—Thakurdas D C and H. Not to be called on

Long Causes.

224 8515 00—K D Shroff—Keshrinath Anandrao Desai vs Powlabai and another—Khunderao and S. Not to be called on.
75 00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomonjee Shapurjee Choba vs Sahmahomed Hajee Mahomed—B M and M. Not to be called on.
812 99—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassam vs Bai Mamibai alias Mariambai—F and D.
703 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdur Rehman Haji Goolamhoosein, &c vs Esmail Haji Abdulla, &c—F P Pavri. Not to be called on.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suits.

27 00—Jamsetjee and R—Bai Doorgabai alias Chandraleagabai vs Hari Balloo Malgoonker—Mantri and B—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

434 00—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co. Part heard.
422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.
472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

Long Cases

260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.
397 00—Framjee and D—Aliadinbai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R B Mehta.
2 00—R P Mehta—Krishoji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R.

Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Company Ld—Payne G S and M—The New Mofussil Company Ld—Petitioner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

511 00—Hormusji and R—Henry Wiechers and another vs Motilal Bhogilal Damania and others
605 00—Framji and D—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Habib vs Manockjee Eduljee Contractor.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

28 00—Smethem B and N—Whittabai and others vs Manglia Narayen and others—Jamsetjee and R Hormusjee and R.
26 00—Hormusjee and R—Kashinath Jewan Gawru and other vs Jeewan Maglia Gowind and another
19 00—In person—Ramjanally Jeewabhoy vs Khalizabai—widow and others

Long Causes.

1 97—Captain and V—Khairaj Runchord and others vs Parpea Govindjee and others—Janardhan and A.
493 23447 98—Janardhan and A—Parpea Govindjee and others vs Khairaj Runchordas and others—Captain and V.
758 99—Tyabjee D and Co—A F Fernandes vs D P Rozario—Smetham B and N.
415 00—Daphtary and F—J F de Oliveira vs Sumsudin Hajee Ebrahim Penkar and others—M and J, and Captain and V.
793 99—Hiralal M and M—Mathuradas Thakersey vs Bai Ladkavahu and others—Madhawjee V.
782 99—K B Mehta for pauper—Ganoy Hassam vs Motichand Hirachand and others—Edgelow G and W.
380 00—Tyabjee D and Co for pauper—Kashibai vs Hardayal Singjee and another—Smetham B and N.
437 00—Little and Co—Gokaldas Haridas and another vs Mathuradas Thakersey and another—Hiralal M and M.
459 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Damoderdas Vundravandas and another vs Devidas Vanlravandas and other—Edgelow G and W.
461 00—F P Pavri—Fardoonjee Shapurjee Madon vs Bezonjee Shapurjee Madon—Mansukial D and J.
463 00—Nanu and H—Goolam Hoosein vs Allarakhia Poonjaland—Edgelow G and W.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A DISTRICT JUDGE IN ERROR.

MALAPPA BASAPPA WARAD vs. RAMNARAYEN GUNGARAM.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, District Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in appeal No. 13 of 1899. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. M. B. Chaubal and Mr. H. C. Coyajee, appeared for Malappa, original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Vicajee, with the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, appeared for Ramnarayen, original defendant and respondent.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's judgment, said:—We think that the District Judge was wrong in saying that the only inference from the fact that no witness for the plaintiff could depose to the water having been drained off in any particular way, was that there never was a drain, and that the water has always been allowed to soak into the soil. From the same evidence the Subordinate Judge thought that there must have been some mode of discharge. This inference seems an equally possible, and perhaps a more probable one than that which the District Judge has assumed to be the only inference. It may be that there was no settled drain by which the water was conveyed away, and that the Subordinate Judge in attempting to define a particular channel has gone too far. But it does not follow that there should not be an injuction to the defendant to remove the obstruction to the full passage of the water from Panals A and B similar to the injunctions given in respect of the water discharged by Panals C, D and E. In any case the Judge was in error in reversing the decision, and thereby disallowing the injunctions in regard to Panals C, D and E. For his judgment purported merely to decide the question of the passage of the water discharged by Panals A and B. With these remarks we must reverse the decision and remand the appeal for fresh determination on the merits. Costs of this appeal to follow the result.

DISPUTED RIGHTS OF NEIGHBOURS.

MADHAVRAO TRIMBAK vs. GUNGADHAR KRISNA KARVE AND ANOTHER.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. D. N. Randive, additional first class subordinate judge at Nasik, in miscellaneous appeal No. 106 of 1899. Mr. V. V. Ranade appeared for Madhavrao, original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for Gungadhar, original first defendant and respondent.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's judgment, said:—The plaintiff in the original suit claimed "inter alia" the use of a lane situated between his house and that of the defendants, and the removal of a wall erected by defendants closing the lane and an injunction against future obstruction. The Court framed an issue in the following terms:—Whether the plaintiff has proved his right of passage over the gully, and is he entitled to have the wall put there to be removed at the defendants' expense, and whether the plaintiff is entitled to the injunction sought for, and to recover the possession of the site under the wall. The Court found on that issue "in the affirmative, excepting that he is not entitled to recover exclusive possession of the site of the wall," and in the judgment ordered that the wall across the lane should be removed and the lane restored as it existed before. It also issued an injunction prohibiting defendants from erecting any works whatever beyond their own ground in future. In appeal to the District Court the decree, in so far as it related to the matter now in dispute, was confirmed, and on second appeal this decree was confirmed by the High Court. In execution the Lower Court ordered an injunction to issue to the defendants restraining them from locking a door situate in the gully towards the east. On appeal the order has been set aside by the Lower Court on the ground that the original decree did not contain any direction for opening the passage by removing any other obstruction except the wall, much less for issuing an injunction to the judgment-debtors not to lock the door that is in the middle of the passage. It is unfortunate that the Court of first instance did not give effect in its decretal order to its expressed intention. At the same time it seems hardly possible that, if the passage of the lane had been obstructed by the door in question at the time of filing the suit, the plaintiff would not have sued to remove the obstruction of the door as well as that of the wall. It is quite possible that the door may not have been locked at all formerly, or may only have been closed at certain times for the convinience of both proprietors, without causing any obstruction to the right of way which was claimed by plaintiff and allowed by all the Courts. The plaintiff is now entitled under the decree to have the lane restored as it existed before, and we think that the parties should be allowed to produce evidence as to the condition in which it was before. We reverse the orders of the Courts below and remand the case to the Court of first instance for further enquiry with reference to the above remarks. Costs throughout to be costs in the darkhast.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	16	0	31
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	18
Total	28	11	163
Same date last year	12	17	101
Cholera	21	15	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	2	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	4	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	20	3	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	3	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	14
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	17
Total	31	16	162
Total plague deaths to date	79,401	65,939	
Same date last year	17	17	99
Cholera	21	18	

THE English Government has made a conditional grant of £45,000 to the societies that are taking an active part in Antarctic exploration. Scotland is fitting out an expedition of her own. The Belgian left Antwerp three years ago. The German expedition, under the patronage of the Imperial Government, is intended to be as perfect as money and skill can make it. Its vessel has been designed under the supervision of the Construction Department of the German Imperial Navy. Sir George Newnes's expedition, which has lately returned, has succeeded in determining the position of the southern magnetic pole. Its leader, Mr. Borchgrevinck, has reached latitude 78, degrees 50, or two-thirds of a degree nearer the Pole than Sir James Ross's limit fifty-seven years ago. Nansen came five hundred miles nearer the North Pole than Ross to the South Pole. The complete story of the Newne's expedition has yet to be told. Books on the various national expeditions which we have named will be written by persons engaged in them, and the result will be a library of considerable dimensions.

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THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE *Times* of Aug. 27 says:—In the recent debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons an amendment was proposed inviting the House to recognise "that, looking to the needs of the famine-stricken people of India, funds are urgently needed to feed, clothe, and house the cultivators in their villages until their crops are ripe, to provide them with plough cattle, seed, and other requisites of cultivation, and to restore them to their normal economic condition; that these requirements cannot be adequately met from Indian revenues raised from the suffering Indian people and within the necessarily restricted field of ordinary relief operations; and that the funds subscribed by charity are altogether insufficient for these purposes." The propositions here advanced are, unhappily, quite indisputable. With the exception of the last, they are the basis of the appeal made some months ago by the Secretary of State to the Lord Mayor, which led to the opening of the Mansion House Famine Fund; and, unhappily, the result of that appeal, reinforced as it was at a later date by a further and most touching appeal from the Viceroy, only emphasises the final proposition, 'that the funds subscribed by charity are altogether insufficient' for the purposes enumerated. The subscriptions to the fund amount only to a total of 359,000*l*. In 1897 the total amount raised by a similar fund was 1,500,000*l*. Yet in 1897 the stress of the famine in India was far less severe. The area then affected was 275,000 square miles, and the population 52,000,000. The area now affected is 420,000 square miles and the population 62,000,000. Even these figures, however, do not indicate the full magnitude of the present calamity. When the Mansion House Fund was opened in January 1897 the number of people on relief works was 630,000, and by the middle of July the number of people in receipt of relief had risen to 3,300,000. In the present year the corresponding figures were 2,750,000 in January and 6,100,000 in July. If 1,500,000*l*. was not more than sufficient to meet the needs of 1897, it needs little arithmetic to show that the corresponding needs of the present year can hardly be met by much less than 3,000,000*l*. This is not, of course, the total cost of the famine, which, according to the Secretary of State, has already entailed a burden on the Indian Exchequer of some 13,000,000*l*. It represents the discharge, not of relief duties proper, such as the Indian Government recognises as obligatory on itself, but of those charitable duties over and above the bare necessities of life and subsistence which the Indian Government does not, and cannot, undertake. For the discharge of these duties, which are really the nation's immediate share of the "white man's burden," the Mansion House Fund barely amounts to one-eight of what is perhaps the minimum sum required.

In these circumstances it is not easy to gainsay the conclusion of the amendment of which we have already quoted the preamble—namely, that "a large and generous grant" should be provided out of Imperial funds "to assist in meeting this unprecedented calamity." Nevertheless, the House of Commons rejected the amendment by a majority of 112 to 65. The weight of argument in the debate, and still more the weight of sentiment—by which we mean the recognition of a moral duty superior to, and independent of, strict financial considerations—was in our judgment largely in favour of the amendment. But at the close of the session, especially when so arid a subject as the Indian Budget is under consideration, the attendance of members is never large, while a majority is always at hand to sustain the policy of the Government. That policy was propounded by the Secretary of State for India, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and by the First Lord of the Treasury. It was a policy of strict financial propriety. Nothing, it was urged, could be so impolitic, nothing so dangerous, as to weaken the obligation of the Indian Government to meet its own financial necessities. It is not unable to do so, and if, under the impulse of a benevolent sentiment, we were to offer it, unsolicited and unneeded, the assistance proposed, the effect would be, as Mr. Balfour said, that an Indian famine would in future mean "a vote of this House towards Indian needs as regularly as in the past an Irish famine has meant an appeal to this House for Irish needs." The argument is cogent from the point of view of financial purism; but surely it ignores the exceptional peculiarities of the case, nor is it altogether relevant to the terms of the amendment to which it was addressed. The proposed grant was not intended to relieve the Indian Government of the duties it has undertaken, and, according to the Secretary of State, is not unable to discharge. If the Indian Government were unable to discharge them, the Secretary of State has himself acknowledged that it would be permissible and desirable to make an appeal to the generosity of the Imperial Legislature. But there is another range of duties, outside the sphere of Government action, and largely independent of it which is imposed not so much on the Indian Government as on the people of this country in particular, and more generally on the subjects of the Queen at large. That range of duties has so far been discharged by private charity. Private charity has, however, on the present occasion, been exhausted to a very large extent, as the state of the Mansion House Fund shows, by other and exceptional claims, prior in point of time and not inferior in point of urgency. Is the duty which the Indian famine imposes on the people of this country exhausted with the exhaustion of its charitable resources? Are we as a nation to let our Indian fellow-subjects starve for lack of timely succour because as individuals we have no more money to give? Our national wealth is great, greater by far than that of the people of India; our national credit is unrivalled and well-nigh inexhaustible. Why, as we have already asked, and as we now ask again, "should not Parliament vote a sum, not in aid of the finances of India, but for the same purposes as those for which Lord George Hamilton has asked the public to contribute to the Mansion House Fund." If private charity is exhausted the more's the pity. But so long as people in India are dying whom we could save our national duty is not exhausted, and we know no way in which it can be discharged except from the national resources.

"For several years now we have been accustomed to poverty; but such dire, grinding destitution as now overwhelms us has seldom befallen a well-ordered Government. There is only one all-important question before us—how to keep our unfortunate fellow-subjects alive and how to help them to regain their former condition of prosperity. In performing this duty, nay, even in maintaining the ordinary administration, we are at present wholly dependent on the liberality of the Imperial Government." Such were the truly pathetic words addressed on Friday by Mr. Monteath to the Bombay Legislative Council. They put the claim of India on our national resources higher than we have so far ventured to put it ourselves. They seem to imply that the emergency has arisen which the Secretary of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Treasury expressed the readiness of the Imperial Parliament to meet. If so, our argument is immeasurably strengthened, But without pressing this point, we would urge that the case for a public grant in aid of the purposes subserved by the Mansion House Fund is already complete. It was only met in the House of Commons on purely financial grounds. But nations do not live by finance alone; great empires are not knit together by a cash-nexus only. We owe a debt to India not of money only, nor of succour, but of gratitude, of sentiment, of imperial sympathy and affection. Let us discharge it at the proper moment, at the moment of India's direst need, and we shall reap the reward a thousandfold, even if no penny of the gold we give ever returns in kind. An excellent example has been set us by those Indian Princes, such as the rulers of Gwalior, Jeypore, and Bikanir, who, as our Simla correspondent pointed out on Saturday, are devoting their full energies in this year of famine to the relief of their suffering subjects, while one of them—Sindhia—has, as Mr. Balfour said in the House of Commons, not only "made a most generous offer of assistance in connection with the trouble which we have to face with all the rest of the world in China," but, "not content with dealing with the subjects within the limits of his own province, has gone to the assistance of other and poorer princes in India." There are other native rulers who take a less patriotic and less exalted view of their duties and spend much of their time and substance on "the pursuit of pleasure," or on "the cultivation of an absentee interest in amusements." To these the Viceroy has, as we reported on Saturday, addressed a timely admonition, insisting on the duty they owe to the Government which protects them of "devoting their best energies . . . to the welfare of their own subjects and the administration." The admonition is not without its application to the people of this country, who, being necessarily absentee rulers of India, are peculiarly responsible on that account for its welfare and good government, for the relief of its sore tribulation, and the succour of its starving millions It will not do to say that if charity fails the people must die. The answer is that of Hossa Biglow—"Guv'ment ain't to answer for it, God'll send the bill to you."

In reference to the above the following letter, from Sir Lepel Griffin, is published in this morning's *Times*:—

Sir,—It is difficult to strengthen the force of the noble appeal for English help to India contained in your leading article of the 27th inst. As you truly urge, the need of India is extreme; indeed it was never so great before; and if a grant of public money can ever be justified for India's necessities, this is the time to make it. Nations, as you say, do not live by finance alone; and we owe India a debt of gratitude, of sentiment of imperial sympathy and affection. To this I would only add that the active loyalty of India was greatly stimulated by the generosity of England during the last famine. The soldiers of the Indian Army, without any prompting, came forward to subscribe a day's pay for the widows and orphans of their English comrades killed in the South African campaign, and they were eager to volunteer for active service. I can name a Punjab regiment, recruited from districts where the famine is severe, and where, consequently, the men have to largely support their starving relations, which came to their colonel with the request to be allowed to subscribe to the South African fund. He inquired why the men desired this. They replied that during the last famine their families had been kept alive by the charity of English people and they desired to show their gratitude. The colonel asked if they had any other request. The men answered that they begged that, instead of giving one day's pay, they might be allowed to give two. This is the spirit, not of mercenaries, but of sons of the Empire, and the Government and the British public should understand that generous assistance given now to India will be repaid tenfold in gratitude and future loyalty.

Homburg, Aug. 29.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Unity, 930 tons, Captain Z Hansen, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon, 2nd September with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 13th September, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE s s Skidby, 2,421 tons, Captain F B Coulson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 1st September, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE s s Sheikh 2,858 tons, Captain C Jones, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, 1st September, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co.'s s s Chupra, 1,436 tons, Captain F J Cruess, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Penang, 15th August, via Moulmein and Colombo, with a cargo of timber and rice and 44 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Sheikh s	Jones	Calcutta, Sept. 1
	Unity s	Hansen	Rangoon, Sept. 2
15	Chupra s	Cruess	Penang, Aug. 15
	Skidby s	Coulson	Calcutta, Sept. 1
	Zamania transport	Lee	Shanghai
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi Sept 13
	Æolus s	Kirkwood	Akyab, Aug 28
16	Byculla s	Kedsbi	Rangoon, Aug 31

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Scindia s	Gruchy	Zanzibar, &c
	St Ninian s	Ramsay	Calcutta
	Clan Murry s	Beer	Calcutta
	Oriental s	Jephson	Aden
	Deo Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, &c

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th September.

1. Mr. Walter Denso having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to B Troop.
2. There will be sword drill for all members in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 18th instant from 5-30 p.m. Recruits are requested to attend.
3. There will be Route Marching and Manœuvres on Thursday the 20th instant, starting from the Riding School at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress:—Marching Order.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th September.

1. E (Cyclist) Company—The Company will take part in a Route March and Manœuvres with the Bombay Light Horse on Thursday next, the 20th September, 1900. Time and place will be notified hereafter.
2. E (Cyclist) Company—The Signalling Class will meet at the Oval, near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, for instruction to-morrow (Tuesday) the 18th instant, at 6-30 a.m.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
   No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-45 a.m., 40 pr R M L Gun drill and Laying.
   No 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head Quarters, Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr R M L Gun drill and Laying.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice as follows:—
   Fort Head Quarters on the 21st inst. from 4 to 6 p.m.
   Nesbit Road Head Quarters on the 22nd inst. from 8-15 a.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Dance—The Last Cinderella of the Monsoon Season will be held at the Club on Saturday, 22nd September, particulars of which can be seen on the Notice board. Members requiring invitations for Non-members should apply to the Secretaries. No invitations will be issued after Friday 21st September.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

29TH SEPTEMBER AND 3RD OCTOBER.

EXTRA RACES.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

All Horse Plate—Winner Rs 150, 2nd Rs 50, 3rd Rs 25 For all Horses W A and C.

Penalties—Winner since 1st April 1898 race value Rs 200 or over. Once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winner since the above date race value Rs 1000 or over 12lbs in addition to above penalties.

Allowance—Horses which have never won race value Rs 50 or over. 7lbs. Landing allowance as provided in clause A G Rs allowed 3lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

Medium Plate—Winner Rs 150, 2nd Rs 50, 3rd Rs 25. For Arab and C B ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs W I

Penalties—Winner since 1st April 1898 race value Rs 200 or over. Once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winner since the above date race value Rs 1000 or over 10lbs in addition to above penalties.

Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs 50 or over 7lbs. Landing allowance as per clause A. Ponies measured since 31st March 1899, 7 lbs Distance 5 furlongs.

2ND DAY WEDNESDAY, 3RD OCTOBER

Arab Plate—Winner Rs 150 2nd Rs 50 3rd Rs 25 For Arab Horses W A

Penalties—Winner since 1st April 1898 race value Rs 200 or over Once 4lbs twice 7lbs oftener 10lbs. Winner since the above date race value Rs 1000 or over 10lbs in addition to above penalties.

Allowance—Horses and ponies which have not won race value Rs 50 or over 7lbs Ponies 14 hands and under measured previous to first April 1899 7lbs Ponies 14 hands and under measured on or since that date 12lbs Landing allowance as per clause A G Rs. 3lbs Distance 6 furlongs

The Little Plate—Winner Rs 150, 2nd Rs 50 3rd Rs 25 For Arab and C B ponies 13 3 and under 13 3 to carry 8st 10lbs W L.

Penalties—Winner since 1st April 1898 race value Rs 200 or over Once 4lbs twice 7lbs oftener 10lbs Winner since the above date race value Rs 1000 or over 10lbs in addition to above penalties.

Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs 50 or over 7lbs Landing allowance as per clause A Ponies measured since 31st March 1899 7lbs Distance 5 furlongs

GENERAL CONDITIONS

As per programme Poona Steeple chases 1900 1 Except clause 8 for which the following is substituted,

Clause A—In all races other than selling races and handicaps landing allowance of 6lbs will be given to all horses and ponies landed in India direct from the country of foaling or from U K on or after 1st July 1899. The allowance to be reduced by 3lbs on a horse or pony wining one race value Rs 50 and upwards and to cease on his wining two races of that value and upwards.

ENTRANCES.

2 1st Entry for both days Rs 5 to close on Tuesday 18th September 1900—2nd entry for both days Rs 10 to close on Friday 21st September 1900 and Rs 5 in addition if not struck out for 1st day Saturday 29th September before Tuesday 25th September 1900 for 2nd day Wednesday 3rd October before Monday 1st October 1900

3 With less than 8 entries in bona fide separate interests the Stewards reserve the right to declare any race void.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 11th September.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here, from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left to-day.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Paramatta left here this afternoon.

The same Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malta arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The same Company's steamer Chusan is expected to arrive in Bombay, from China, at 6 a.m., on Tuesday next.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay, on the morning of the 13th instant, and is expected to arrive here on Thursday morning.

The same Company's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Japan, left Penang, for Bombay, on the evening of the 14th inst.

The same Company's steamer Maria Valerie, from Calcutta, for Trieste, arrived at Colombo, on the afternoon of the 14th inst.

The same Company's steamer Melpomene, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 13th inst.; and the steamer Marques Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 14th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownugger 4 24-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 5-1
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64
Bar Silver	28 15-16

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's s.s. Chupra, Captain P.J. Cruess, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Penang via Moulmein and Colombo, experienced strong monsoon with high sea in the Bay of Bengal, and moderate monsoon off the west coast of India, with overcast weather and frequent rain squalls, and high N.-W swell, with strong S.S. E. current.—The s.s. Unity, Captain Z. Hansen, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon, met with strong to moderate monsoon with heavy rain squalls from Cape Comorin to Goa, thence fine weather.—The s.s Sheikh, Captain C. Jones, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, met with much rain on the coast.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Saturday: The barometer has fallen slightly in north-east India and over the east of the Bay and has been steady or has risen elsewhere. The rise has been slight to brisk in Rajputana and Sind. The depression in south-east Punjab has filled up. The depression in the Bay has concentrated slightly and is apparently in central to south of Saugor island. Temperature continues in defect in Punjab, Rajputana, and North-Western Provinces. It is in excess in Sind north of the Peninsula and north-east India and in defect in south of the Peninsula and Lower and Central Burma. Light to moderate rain has been fairly general in Burma and moderately heavy showers have fallen in Orissa. Showers have been increased in the North-Western Provinces, and a few showers in west coasts, Central Provinces, Guzarat, Central India and Madras. The most important falls are four inches at Bareilly, two and half inches at False Point, two inches at Seoni and Hanamemda. Skies are clearing and humidity decreasing in Upper India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	69	32	70	77	69	63	65	55
Saturday, 15th Sept	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday, 16th ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	69	32	70	77	69	63	65	55
Total fall to 16th Sept., 1899	29	51	31	54	39	30	34	55
Total fall to 16th Sept. 1898	79	01	76	49	78	33	71	08

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	58	85
From 6 a.m. 14th Sept. to 6 a.m. 15th Sept.	0	0
Total	58	85

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	82	39
Friday, 14th September	0	13
Total	82	52
Total up to 14th September, 1899	28	83

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	215	40
Thursday, 13th September	0	0
Total	215	40

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	80	21
Friday, 14th Sept, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0	24
Total	80	45
Total fall to 14th Sept., 1899	40	16

Friday 5 p.m.—It is cloudy to-day. There was one death from plague among the prisoners in Thana Jail and another in Kalwa yesterday. One case of plague is reported in the Police Lines to-day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·739	W	2	92·1	75·9	77	...	14·18	−2·26
Sirsa	29·630	ENE	8	81·3	72·1	91	...	8·40	−3·47
Delhi	29·657	E	8	78·2	72·1	93	0·30	22·89	−1·56
Agra	29·656	SW	5	87·0	77·9	89	0·20	18·48	−6·01
Cawnpore	29·681	S	1	89·8	78·6	89	...	28·76	+1·96
Allahabad	29·678	WNW	3	95·1	79·8	87	0·01	23·54	−8·93
Jhansi	29·709	WSW	7	86·2	76·6	87	0·78	31·79	−2·37
Jacobabad	29·670	E	2	106·4	85·0	61	...	3·59	+0·77
Karachi	29·772	SW	11	89·9	79·2	74	..	1·69	−1·33
Jeypore	29·702	WNW	6	85·2	73·1	91	..	19·17	−5·85
Ajmere	29·721	NW	6	84·4	73·6	88	0·07	22·50	+3·29
Deesa	29·787	WNW	8	89·6	77·1	85	..	24·39	+4·47
Ahmedabad	29·801	NW	1	91·7	77·6	81	...	14·86	−19·42
Bhuj	29·791	W	13	91·3	76·4	81	..	15·79	+2·84
Jamnagar	29·787	SW	10	88·5	74·2	79	..	21·91	...
Rajkot	29·799	W	9	91·4	73·7	78	...	39·12	+13·71
Bhownagar Para	29·777	W	6	93·1	75·8	85	1·36	29·31	+9·74
Veraval	29·790	WSW	8	84·0	78·8	86	..	34·51	+16·37
Neemuch	29·760	WSW	10	81·5	76·5	92	0·29	35·11	+6·45
Indore	29·777	W	4	82·3	71·6	96	0·05	30·24	+1·20
Saugor	29·749	W	2	84·4	73·1	88	0·02	38·10	−4·52
Jubulpore	29·718	WNW	3	89·9	75·1	87	...	45·13	−6·07
Hoshangabad	29·738	SW	3	87·7	76·2	59	...	39·63	−8·41
Khandwa	29·779	W	7	87·2	73·1	84	...	32·41	+5·63
Raipur	29·692	NW	3	91·8	75·6	76	...	37·45	−4·95
Nagpur	29·717	NNW	3	93·2	76·1	76	...	41·04	+1·68
Amraoti	29·777	W	5	91·2	72·8	84	0·09	21·41	−3·44
Akola	29·778	WNW	8	91·9	74·7	76	...	37·61	+10·61
Surat	29·787	SW	1	90·1	77·6	75	...	33·74	−6·97
Malegaon	29·781	W	8	93·4	70·7	61	0·01	9·52	−7·51
Bombay	29·825	SSE	6	86·0	77·5	88	...	65·57	+0·62
Poona	29·833	WSW	13	88·0	66·4	74	...	22·62	+5·85
Ahmednagar	29·827	Calm	6	89·9	63·5	81	...	15·42	+0·59
Aurangabad	?	W	11	88·8	68·2	72	...	17·59	...
Sholapur	29·811	NW	9	91·2	73·0	67	0·04	15·12	−6·05
Ratnagiri	29·818	NW	3	85·9	76·4	91	0·09	90·23	−9·39
Belgaum	29·830	WNW	17	82·3	65·8	88	...	56·84	+22·84
Goa	29·8 7	SSW	3	85·0	76·9	93	...	90·83	+12·67
Karwar	29·839	W	3	83·7	76·5	91	0·10	130·16	+21·81
Mangalore	29·868	Calm	1	83·8	73·9	92	0·15	136·51	+38·30
Calicut	29·865	NW	4	81·7	74·0	90	0·05	94·56	+12·74
Cochin	29·879	NW	...	81·4	75·2	91	0·10	62·09	−6·59
Bangalore	29·855	WNW	9	77·2	66·3	87	0·65	15·51	−0·71
Secunderabad	29·751	NW	7	87·6	72·5	84	...	18·91	−4·35
Masulipatam	29·722	WNW	8	91·6	72·6	79	1·42	18·98	−1·98
Bellary	29·805	WNW	11	87·2	75·2	61	...	9·64	+1·31
Cuddapah	29·784	W	L	90·5	75·3	75	0·18	13·68	−3·29
Madras	29·737	W	1	88·0	78·5	70	...	9·66	−3·34
Coimbatore	29·824	SSW	2	89·1	71·6	91	...	6·70	+2·20
Trichinopoly	29·796	WSW	6	91·5	76·4	78	...	9·32	−0·05
Negapatam	29·808	SW	8	92·2	75·9	77	0·81	13·01	+3·28
Colombo	29·869	WSW	11	84·5	77·0	87	...	25·09	+5·01
Aden	29·609	SW	11	91·8	78·3	81	...	0·00	−0·42

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (69·00); G. T. H.=0·02 (70·78); St. G. H.=0·03 (69·59); C. P.=0·31 (65·57).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been generally small. The distribution is becoming irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-easterly at Bombay, southerly at Cawnpore, easterly at Delhi and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature was from 4° to 14° in defect at Sirsa, Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Agra, Jhansi, Bangalore, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly, and 4° to 7° in excess in Berar and at Malegaon, Allahabad, Ahmednagar, Nagpur and Raipur. The minimum temperature was 5° in excess at Neemuch, and 4° to 5° in defect at Delhi and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are becoming very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Masulipatam (1·42") and Bhavnagar Para (1·36"), about three-quarters of an inch at Jhansi, Bangalore and Negapatam, about half an inch at Delhi, about a quarter of an inch at Agra, Neemuch, Mangalore and Cuddapah, and a few drops or very light showers at Allahabad, Ajmere, Indore, Saugor, Amraoti, Malegaon, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Calicut and Cochin.

The isobars indicate the probable existence of a depression to the east-north eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay. It seems, as yet, small and of little or no importance. The monsoon currents both in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea continue to be weak and local, irregular and scattered showers only are probable at present.

The mail steamer "Oriental" left Aden on the 9th and reports having experienced up to Long. 53° E. light to gentle variable and south-westerly winds; thence to Long. 63° E. moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy weather, a moderate sea and one or two light showers; thence to arrival yesterday afternoon moderate to light monsoon, cloudy and a few passing showers.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.

The market continues closed to-day, and business in the different branches of trade is practically at a standstill.

Reuter's telegrams to hand this morning show :—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£98 5 8—1-16	
3 per cent Rentes	£101	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64	,,
Bar Silver in London	28 15-16	,,
Do New York	63	,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25 15—1-2	
Do. New York	486 5-8 plus 1-2	
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent.	unchanged.
Do Short London Bills	3 5-8	,,
Do Indian Bank Bills,	3 7-8	,,
Shipment of Silver to Bombay	£ 250,000	

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 12th instant give the following results :—

Total Bullion	£ 36,400,000	plus £ 300,000
Public Deposits	,, 6,700,000	— ,, 100,000
Other ,,	,, 38,900,000	— ,, 800,000
Other Securities	,, 25,000,000	— ,, 300,000
Notes and Gold	,, 24,600,000	plus ,, 800,000

The Banks reserve is 54 per cent. of the libilities.

The following statement comprises the shipment of goods for the month of August from the United Kingdom to India :—

	Bombay.	Karachee.
Plain Cottons	19,950,000 yds.	3,550,000 yds.
Colored ,,	3,150,000 ,,	1,250,000 ,,
Printed ,,	5 900 000 ,,	1,300 000 ,,
Twist	350,000 lbs.	nil.
	Calcutta.	**Madras.**
Plain Cottons	89,000,000 yds.	8,100,000 yds.
Colored ,,	6,650,000 ,,	1,150,000 ,,
Printed ,,	5,500,000 ,,	1,500,000 ,,
Twist	450,000 lbs.	850 000 lbs.

In the Home Markets, cotton in Liverpool closed easier ; Surats were steady. In Manchester the market was firm. The total sales amounted to 4,000 bales. The quantity sold on speculation and for export was 500 bales. Imports were nil, and of Surats 400 bales. Spot 7·52—7-32d. Arrivals closed steady.

In Liverpool Futures, the quotations are :—

Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.	June-July.
7·12	6·8	5·31	5·24	5·19
—11·64	—14·64	—7·64	—6·64	—7·64

In New York, receipts at the Ports were 15,000 bales, while last year they totalled 28,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain were 4,000 bales, to Continent 6,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands 10 3-4—1-4 ; Futures for the month of December 9·68—·28, for March 9·66—·28.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The Wheat Market is quiet and there is very little doing. White Pessy 91 per cent. and 85 per cent. is quoted at Rs. 35 and 34 per candy, bazaar terms. No. 1 Culb Delhi stands at Rs. 5-2-0 per cwt., and Red Delbi at Rs. 5 per cwt. ready, and Rs. 4-8-9 for April-May delivery. Hard Yellow, Red Ahmedabad and Hard Red are quoted at Rs. 42-48, Rs. 36 and Rs. 35 respectively per candy, bazaar terms.

IN SEEDS the market is firm with a small business. The following are the current quotations :—

Linseed Rs. 10-10	Rs. 10-2-0 Dec.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat	Rs. 8-1-0
,, ,, Cawnpore	Rs. 7-12-0
,, Red ,,	Rs. 7-9-0
Gingelly, Mixed	Rs. 40

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	83,000	165,000	111,000
,, Exports to U K	21,000	41,000	9,000
,, ,, to Continent	16,000	49,000	26,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	135,000	282,000	176,000
,, Exports to G. B, ,,	31,000	57,000	37,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	22,000	59,000	32,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	160,000	519,000	258,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on 14th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all sorts	[illegible]	2,255,370	1,618,850
Do. ,, ,, of Surats	84,000	78,010	100,050

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	171,000	805,410	706,870
Do. in London	15,000	3,000	3,000
American Afloat	30,000	54,500	47,300
East Indian ,,	10,000	2,000	4,500
Total	226,000	864,910	761,670
Price of Mid.-Americans	7 5-32d.	3 17-32d.	3 7-32d
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 24-32d.	2-29-32d.	2 3-4d
Difference	2 13-32d.	20-32d.	1 5-32

SUNDAY EVENING, 16.

The following telegrams are to hand this afternoon:—

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzrat, per 416 lbs. ...47 1-2
,, ,, Month ....Sept.-Oct.
,, ,, Name of Port.........Havre, Antwerp and Dinkirk.
,, ,, Whether Byers of Sellers, etc....Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm.
Rapeseed, Brown, per 416 lbs. 45
,, ,, Month... ....Sept.-Oct.
,, ,, Name of Port ....Antwerp.
,, ,, Whether Buyers or Sellers ....Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	15,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
,, to France and Continent	19,000
,, Mid.-Uplands	10 7-8
Futures, month of December	10·02
,, ,, March	9·97
Silver	63
Exchange on London	4·83 5-8

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Consols 2 3-4 per cent.	98 7-16
Bar Silver	No
Rents 3 per cent.	,,
Sterling Loan 3 1-2 per cent.	,,
Discount Bank of England Rate	,,
Exchange on India 30 d. st. Bank's buying Rate	Change.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	,,
Government Securities 3 1-2 per cent.	63 7-8

Discount Short London Bills up to 3 m. st. 3 3-4 per cent. 6 m. st. Indian Bank Bills 4 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Manchester firm. Surats steady. Arrivals steady.

Total day's Sales	4,000 bales.
,, Sale of Surats	100 ,,
Sales on Speculation and for Exports	500 ,,
Total day's Imports	3,000 ,,
Middling Americans	7 4-32d.
Egyptian Fair Brown	7 1-2d.

Cotton delivery Mid.-Uplands L. M. C. Liverpool—

Sep.	Ser.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July
7-10	6-12	5-32	5-25	5-20

Referring to the countervailing duties on imported sugar, an up-country contemporary aptly observes ; "We noticed the other day the extraordinary unscientific haste with which the Cobden Club had fastened on a paragraph in a Consular Report to prove the failure of the Indian countervailing duties upon bounty-fed sugar imported in March 1899. First of all the Consular authority of the Cobden Club committed himself to the statement that the duties had brought no appreciable check to the Austrian Beet sugar trade, which is altogether contrary to the facts. Secondly, he maintained that they had produced a rise in the price of cane sugar as well as beet and, therefore, held it proved that the duties are being paid by the Indian consumer. The second proposition is almost as rash as the first. There was certainly a rise in the price of sugar after the imposition of the duties, but it is clearly demonstrable that it was not in consequence of them. Thus the weekly price current of one of the largest sugar brokers in London gives the prices of beet root sugar at the end of June for the last 6 years, thus :—

1900	1899	1898	1897
12s. 6d.	12s. 1-2d.	10s. 10 1-2d.	10s. 8 1-4d.
	1896	1895.	
	11s. 10 1-2d.	12s.	

These figures show that quite independently of any local duty there was a heavy rise of price in beet sugar all over the world in 1899, which is stil continuing—a reaction from the abnormally low prices of the two previous years when competition under the bounty system reached its zenith. If we take on the other hand cane sugar, prices will be found to follow the same general course. The corresponding figures for instance for "strong Java" are as follows :—

1900	1899	1898	1897
13s. 3d.	12s. 9d.	12s.	10s. 4 1-2d.
	1896	1895.	
	12s. 3d.	11s. 9d.	

In view of these figures the assumption of the Cobden Club that the rise of price is a phenomenon local to India and produced by the additional duties looks very much like wilful blindness.

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OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—September 10, at Kotagiri, the wife of Captain H R Baker, 13th Madras Infantry, of a son.

FITZPATRICK—September 9, at Muzuffarnagar, the wife of T S Fitzpatrick, P W D, of a son.

LIEBENROOD—September 11, at Ootacamund, the wife of John Liebenrood, of a son.

WILLIAMS—September 12, at Naini Tal, the wife of W R Williams, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SLY—DANE—September 4, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev M Sanders, Frank George Sly, of the Indian Civil Service, to Sophie Louisa, only daughter of Richard Morris Dane, C I E.

DEATHS.

STAUNTON—September 9, at his residence, Wheeler Road, Bangalore, Mr P Staunton, late of the Maisur Educational Department, in his 8th year.

SUMNER—September 9, at Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, of heart disease, Henry Walter Sumner, of Torquay, late Traffic Inspector E I Railway, aged 57 years, 5 months and 4 days.

THOMAS—September 9, at Monghyr, Mary Anne, relict of the late Mr George Thomas, of Monghyr, aged 86 years, 11 months and 28 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1900.

IT is not quite fair to read between the lines of an administration report. The private history of most States would prove exciting rather than edifying. And if moral suasion has now and again to take the form of a battalion with fixed bayonets, so much the worse for an obstinate ruler if ever he should apply for leave to visit Europe. But it has not been necessary to go quite so far as that in any State yet, and we hope never will be. Maharajas have not much liberty of action, and there are several of their Highnesses, who in the words of the "Mahratta" regard themselves as state prisoners on parole. Their Highnesses are wrong. Were it not for the gilded cages in which they are maintained through the paternal care of the British Government, very few of them would enjoy so much liberty of action as they do. Though we can well believe it is occasionally difficult to realise the fact and a raja's yoke may gall him quite as cruelly as an ox's. Holkar has not been happy during the past year ; but his Minister has issued an administration report of the most cheerful description and one looks again at its concluding lines to make sure he has not written : "There you are, those are the results, no matter how they were obtained." It is customary to judge "by the results," and very frequently people are not asked by what means those results were obtained. Except that there was friction over the matter of revenue remissions and famine relief, there was nothing unpleasant in connection with the administration of Indore. Indeed Mr. Nanak Chand, the Minister, tells us his first act after taking over charge was to get over certain misunderstandings and differences which had unfortunately arisen between the Agency and his Highness, and that genial official adds :" By the kind and sympathetic advice of the then officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel Wyllie, I was, I am thankful to say, enabled to more or less get over them successfully in a very short time." "More or less" is a delightful phrase, quite unique in its vagueness. But let us assume that it means his Excellency got over them altogether since he does not seem to have let them trouble him, and admit that the administration report is more satisfactory than might have been expected. Some of the old members of the State Council were translated to the Pension List, and others on the Pension List were carried back to active duty. Colonel Jennings is now installed at Indore, and the Minister seems pleased with the appointment when he writes "Colonel Jennings is an officer of wide experience. He was in charge of several States. He is, therefore, fully conversant with our ways, and has a very exceptional tact in surmounting difficulties." The encomium is well deserved, if perhaps a little out of place, for Colonel Jennings' experience as an engineer has already proved of advantage to the State, as it enabled it to deal with famine "which came upon Indore quite unexpectedly," and for which it was not prepared. Indore's dealing with the famine forms the most interesting chapter of the report.

Only ten inches of rain, instead of 37, fell over his Highness's dominions. It was not believed Malwa would suffer, but by the middle of September the prices of food-grains suddenly rose and in a short time famine became severe. Indore having escaped famine on previous occasions when neighbouring States suffered, the state Revenue Officers, "never at any time very competent," remarks Mr. Nanak Chand, "were paralysed by the visitation and showed utter incapacity to cope with the operations which became necessary to introduce relief." However a famine department was added to the Darbar. Malwa which was not expected to suffer, was the first to feel the pinch of poverty and never having experienced famine before, his Highness refused to believe in the prevalence of such distress as his officers reported. But, as the Minister very judiciously puts it, the sound advice of Colonel Jennings, supported by the Agent to the Governor-General, had its good effects and his Highness soon sanctioned the construction of roads measuring 164 miles. Schemes for the improvement of the water-supply were also put in hand, the cost of the former being set down at eight and a quarter lakhs, and of the latter at about four lakhs. Substantial sums were allotted for takavi advances, the total grants for famine relief measures coming to about fourteen lakhs of rupees. Half the revenue demand was suspended, graciously, the Minister says, and forest produce was made free to all. His Highness as well as his ministers made tours of inspection in the affected districts and separate reports concerning these were issued. Mr. Bedarkar made a tour of some of the Indore zilla mahals and "found them suffering from scarcity rather than actual famine". He reported on the Yeshwant Nagar tank on which the late Holkar had spent close upon a lakh and a half of rupees. This huge work remained unfinished and consequently useless. Its completion was forthwith ordered and when this has been carried into effect the work of distributing the water will be taken in hand, it being hoped that the work will not only prove a boon to the people in the neighbourhood but a source of revenue to the State. Numerous administrative improvements in the Revenue Department are also recorded. An order was issued cancelling the rule which required cultivators to carry their cotton for sale to Indore. The prohibition which stood in the way of the export and import of grain was removed. Restrictions on the sale by cultivators of their crops, both kharif and rabi, were removed and facilities afforded to the fixing of prices at which they could make their bargains most profitable to themselves. In order to prevent boundary disputes instructions were given that lands near the boundary should always be cultivated so that true evidence might always be forthcoming as to the fact of possession. Restrictions on the liberty of jagirdars and istamrardars to fix and levy assessments on the lands of their villages were removed and officers belonging to particular districts were prohibited from incurring debts within the limits of their jurisdiction. All these improvements are as much for the benefit of the people particularly concerned as of the State in general and traces of the sound advice of Colonel Jennings are found in them all.

General activity prevailed throughout the administration. Forest department charges were made and for the better. Where the jurisdiction of that department and the Revenue Department began and ended had not been very clearly defined and misunderstandings and conflicts between the two departments appear to have been common. Both have been thoroughly overhauled and their functions have now been clearly laid down in the hope that such action will be productive of greater administrative convenience. Numerous changes were made in the Judicial Department, and though it is yet too soon to expect visible results, there is reason to believe that greater confidence in the efficiency of the courts has been established. Court fees have fallen off, but that is entirely explained by the scarcity and famine consequent on bad seasons, and in no way differs from the experience of the courts in other parts of the country where civil business has fallen off and criminal business increased. Education has not been neglected and Mr. Cholmondeley, the Director, attributes the absence of success at the F. A. Examination "not so much to the lack of capacity or preparedness on the part of the students as to the inability of the Calcutta University to maintain a constant standard in their examination." This explanation will prove of great consolation to the unhappy candidates and will have the full sympathy of many others in widely scattered centres in British as well as Native territory. Vernacular schools generally are satisfactorily maintained in Indore, except those for girls, and these have been neglected. A suitable building was obtained after much difficulty and then was almost immediately taken up by the Marriage Committee for use as a reception-house and for seven months of the year the girls could only have half days. But we are glad to find that progress in this direction is likely to be reported next year, for the Durbar has at last provided two buildings for use as girls' schools. Medical institutions have not worked so well as they might have done. The city hospital is efficiently controlled but the State Surgeon says of the mofussil dispensaries, which number 59, that they are for the most part worse than useless. More specially does he find this the case in regard to the native vaidyas and hakims where they are posted to look after the health and diseases of the people. The reason why they are worse than useless is "that they give a false sense of security as regards the proper treatment of diseases where as a matter of fact none exists. Another reason is that underpaid vaidyas, hakims and so-called hospital assistants cannot be expected to work efficiently." He asks that the mofussil dispensaries should be overhauled, re-arranged and reformed. All things considered, and they are many, the Minister is to be congratulated on the report he is able to return and we think there is reason to expect that it will mark the beginning of a new and better era of administration in the Holkar's dominions.

MR. F. ASHTON, Deputy Commissioner, contributes to the "Agricultural Ledger Series" a treatise on the subject of the salt supply of Northern India. To this is added a short description, received from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture of salt manufacture in Bengal. But it is Mr. Ashton's work which has most interest for this side of India, especially that portion of it which deals with Rajputana. These salt sources are worked in Rajputana, the Sambhar Lake, Pachbadra and Didwana. At all three of these salt is obtained by the evaporation of brine under the influence of solar heat. The Sambhar lake is the chief source and is the largest salt work in India. The country surrounding it is sandy and sterile, the great Indian desert lying to the westward. Three rivers flow into it. During the hot and cold seasons these rivers are dry with salt efflorescence covering their beds ; but during the annual rains they come down in flood and fill the lake to a depth of about four feet. With this depth the whole of the lake bed is covered with water. In the dry months which follow the whole bed of the lake is in turn covered with salt, Nature yielding the harvest in the simplest and most straightforward manner possible. The salt is gathered and cleansed in the usual way. The quantity collected depends very much on the annual rainfall. The smaller the downfall the lighter the deposit of salt by rivers. How this may vary is set forth in a table, included in the treatise, which shows in 1894-95, the yield was seventy lakhs of maunds ; in 1897-98 it was eighteen lakhs and in 1898-99, fifty-three maunds. At Pachbadra the method by which salt is obtained is peculiar. There are brine springs there and pits measuring 230 feet by 60 are dug to the level of the springs which become filled to the depth of about three feet, and so the process goes on until in about two years' time they become filled with precipitated salt. The sun is left to do most of the work, but in order to promote crystallisation branches of a thorny desert shrub are thrown into the brine-pits when precipitation is about to commence. The salt produced is of a superior quality and the production is regulated by the demand being increased or decreased in the simplest possible manner. At Didwana the supply of brine is always abundant and salt forms almost as rapidly as the brine is run into the pans, very little attention or labour being involved in the process of manufacture.

LORD ROBERTS's proclamation is a timely warning to the Burghers who are now endeavouring to come to an unanimous opinion as to Mr. Kruger's exit from the scene of operations. Has he fled ; has he obtained leave in the hope that he may obtain European assistance, has he resigned and why did he take away such heaps of hard cash leaving nothing but paper which has no value if the State has not the equivalent of its face value in its coffers ? These are the points which are troubling the Burghers, who were fighting for Mr. Kruger. While they are discussing these questions our troops are proceeding with their work of annihilation and Lord Roberts with his accustomed decision gives the Boers another opportunity of laying down their arms and turning their swords into ploughshares. He reminds them that fifteen thousand of their fathers and brothers are in his hands, and now that he has got them he means to keep them until such time as they become peaceful citizens. They have another opportunity of seeking peace and prosperity. It is much to be regretted that ex-President Steyn did not accompany his late colleague, for it is to be feared he and the irreconcilable Botha will restrain the Boers from surrendering. It is satisfactory to find that during his stay at Delagoa Bay Mr. Kruger is not to make it his temporary capital and that the shrewd British Consul there has made such representations that the fugitive President is practically a prisoner. So far as the active operations of the past few days go, we have a considerable advantage over our adversaries. The capture of General Buller's mails is vexatious but we have more than a *quid pro quo* in General French's haul at Barberton. A hundred men, forty-three locomotives and a quantity of rolling-stock, besides three weeks' supplies make a very appreciable addition to the stores of ammunition taken earlier in the week. They are of much practical service to us, while the mails will not even afford the Boers an hour's diversion. At the worst now all we have to encounter is guerilla warfare and Lord Roberts has warned the Transvaalers that to end this he will resort to the severest means consistent with the usages of civilised warfare.

GERMANY's reply to the agitation for more British ships to bring our strength in line with theirs in Chinese waters, is the issue of a semi-official communication. This disclaims any German self-seeking in the Yang-tse region and explains that the concentration of German warships off Shanghai was in consequence of the alarm of European residents there. The despatch of the British third brigade to Wei-hai-wei is in answer to the demand for more troops at Peking, where such heavy Russian reinforcements have been sent. It was always well to discount very largely news which came from Shanghai, especially when we recall circumstantial accounts of the massacres at the Legations. We have more gruesome stories from the same quarter which tell us of atrocities surpassing those of the Indian Mutiny in which 148 missionaries and twenty thousand converts were massacred during July. They also give detailed accounts of a Japanese protest against French and Russian outrages at Peking. But we must wait for the official accounts before accepting these reports as gospel or even as worthy of modified credence. Prince Ching and the Ministers at Peking are discussing fanciful proposals for a settlement in which the use of the knife upon Boxer leaders occupies a prominent place. But until Li Hung Chang and his newly-appointed confrere Yung-lu have joined Prince Ching it is impossible that any progress towards a settlement can be made.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental, were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fox and Major J. Crimmin, V. C., I. M. S.

THE Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will not arrive in Calcutta till the middle of November, as all the budgets will be prepared, if possible, in Simla this year.

ON return from furlough, Captain Blakeway, Assistant Commisioner, succeeds Captain Waterfield as Assistant Commisioner, Mardan sub-division.

THE Government of Burma reports that Puket, in Siamese territory, is infected with plague.

VETERINARY Lieutenant W. Wright is posted on duty with the Base Veterinary Store Dept., 4th Brigade.

THE Mahraj Rana of Dholpur was to be presented with the Tirah medal by the Commander-in-Chief at Simla.

THE rate of exchange for the China dollar for the quarter commencing the 1st of October has been fixed at two shillings.

CAPTAIN Howell and Lieutenant Turton, of the Commissarit Department, are appointed Assistants to the Base Commissariat Officer, 3rd Brigade, China Force.

THIRTEEN fresh cases of plague were reported in Calcutta on Wednesday and eleven deaths from that cause were also recorded. The total mortality was returned as 87.

THE initial cost of the despatched full force from India to China is estimated at £2,100,000 sterling. Large reserve supplies are now being rapidly collected and despatched.

GENERAL Sir Power Palmer will, according to present arrangements, leave Simla for a frontier tour at the end of the current season. He will probably arrive at Quetta on November 10.

THE Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture expects to be able to issue the advance statement of the final forecast of the jute crop either on the 20th or the 21st instant.

THE cholera reports on the 13th instant are : at Abbottabad, 42nd Gurkhas, one case and one death, Jhansi, the 6th Madras Infantry, one case, Meerut, 15th Field Battery, one case and one death.

THE services of Nursing Sisters M. E. Barker, H.A. Mills, A Arkle, C. F. Hill, E. B. Greenwood, E. A Terry and E. Sykes will, on completion of their present engagement, be extended for a further term of five years.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 8th instant show 1,049 deaths, as compared with 691 in the preceding week. There were 486 fatal cases in the Bombay Presidency, 410 in Mysore State, and 78 in Calcutta

THERE were eight fresh cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Thursday and the same number of deaths from that cause. The total mortality recorded was 81, in comparison with 56, the average of the previous five years.

THE only units of the China Force which now remain to be despatched are D Section, No. 62 Native Field Hospital, and the Base Veterinary Depot. These were to leave Calcutta on the 15th and 16th instant respectively.

SOME idea of the medical arrangements required for the China Expeditionary Force may be formed from the fact that 130 medical officers have been detailed for duty, of whom all but eight belong to the Indian Medical Service.

MAJOR CHENEVIX TRENCH, British Consul in Seistan, will, as we stated some time ago, eventually proceed to Mashad and remain there for local consular work. His place in Seistan will be taken by Captain Bean, now at Home on leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DILLON, 26th Punjab Infantry, will act as Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Head-quarters (vice Colonel Martin, proceeding on furlough), until Colonel Duff arrives from South Africa to take up the appointment.

AN addition is being made to Army Regulations of India, Vol. I, Part II., providing for the special appointment of native officers of long and meritorious service as honorary aides-de-camp on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

As a further measure to meet the demand for Hospital Assistants consequent on the operations in China, the Government has authorised the permanent entertainment of qualified private Hospital Assistants who may elect for employment in military service.

THE field howitzers in India will be of the pattern adopted for the Home service. Pending, however, the settlement what that pattern is to be, the formation of two horsed batteries, equipped with 5·4 in. howitzers will be proceeded with at once. These guns are now available.

THE cholera returns in cantonments on the 12th instant were as follows :—Abbottabad, 1st-5th Gurkhas, one case ; Parachinar (Kurram), 3rd Punjab Cavalry, one death ; Poona, 17th Bombay Infantry, one case and one death ; Thall, 2nd Punjab Infantry, one case and one death.

THE five deaths from cholera, which, according to a Simla telegram, occurred amongst the Bedfords at Mian Mir, really occurred at Lahore Fort, where the number of deaths was six out of a total of seven in the regiment up to Wednesday evening. The detachment at the Fort has moved into camp at Shalimar.

THE many friends of Captain "Kitty" Apthorp will be glad to hear that he was among the prisoners released in the course of last month's operations aginst the Boers. His health had suffered somewhat during his enforced detention by the enemy, but when last heard of he was rapidly recovering his strength.

THE following telegram explains the cholera situation in Kashmir :—48 new cases and 15 deaths from cholera in Jammu, from the 31st August to the 8th September ; in Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, the total cases to the 9th September were 935, with 398 deaths ; in Srinagar there were 284 cases and 112 deaths.

EXCEPT for about 300 acres, all the land under indigo in the Punjab has the advantage of canal irrigation. It thus comes about that while the sowings of other non-food crops in the province have been diminished this year by the long drought, the indigo sowings are up to last year's mark, and a good crop is looked forward to.

THE Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master-General's Department has just issued a "Supplement to short Military Report on the Province of Chihli." This supplement consists of two parts—(1) a short note on the operations of the Allied Forces in Chihli in 1860, and (2) the operations of the British cavalry in Chihli during August and September 1860.

THE famine returns for the week ending the 8th instant show a decrease of 467,800, the figures in every instance being lower. The most important reductions were : Central Provinces, 201,400 ; Hyderabad, 78,000 ; Bombay, 52,100 ; Rajputana, 32,400 Punjab, 22,100 the Central India States, nearly 18,000 ; Berar, 15,600. The total number of persons now on the lists is 3,879,000.

THE Madras Government has communicated to the Moderator of the Kirk Session, Madras, the Government of India Notification stating that the Kirk Sessions of the Church of Scotland at present existing in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabd, have been duly constituted for Ecclesiastical purposes in pursuance of Acts of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

FROM the 1st to the 7th instant, 1 European, 14 East Indians, 24 Native Christians, 414 Hindus and 50 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 503, the death-rate being 57·7 per mille and the mean for the ten previous years being 55·6. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 52, small-pox nil, measles 3, fevers 134, dysentery 84, diarrhœa 4 and other causes 226.

WITH reference to the demand for rupees to which we have made frequent reference, over six crores have been coined since January 1st, and ten lakhs are now being turned out daily, namely, six lakhs at Bombay Mint and four lakhs at Calcutta. This should be sufficient to meet the case particularly as with the closing of the famine relief works there will be a marked falling off in the demand for cash to pay workers.

THE longevity of East Anglian sea-dogs, says the "Newcastle Chronicle," is proverbial, but few vessels crews drawn even from this hardy class, can compare in point of age with the muster of the "William Crow" a vessel that was wrecked off Hartlepool during a recent gale. The age of the Captain was 70, that of the mate 69, the A. B. 68, and the "ship's boy" 72. The vessel carried a big spread of canvas, and it is the proud boast of the crew that all sails were closely reefed when the vessel went ashore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 1st Sept., was 300, against 302 and 276 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week, of last year by 81. There was 1 death from cholera, against 7 and 16 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were 23 deaths from plague, against 28 and 32 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 7 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 82 and 31 respectively, against 82 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33·5 per mille per annum, against 26·3, mean of the last five years.

THE monsoon currents have been generally light on both sides of India. Yet notwithstanding there has been much scattered rainfall over India during the past week. The Bombay current has given less rain than usual along the Bombay coast and inland over the Deccan and the west of the Central Provinces, but has on the contrary given heavy rain to the N.-W. P. and Punjab where pressure conditions were such as to cause much ascensional movement. The Bay monsoon current gave general rain in Bengal from the 7th to the 10th, when the rain ceased in Deltaic Bengal and this break extended until on the 12th and 13th practically no rain was received over north-east India. The heavy rainfall in the N.-W. P. and Punjab has reduced the previously existing deficiency and the total rainfall of the monsoon season is now about normal throughout the country.

THE absolute nature of the power possessed by the Amir is aptly described by Sultan Mohammed Khan in "The Constitution and Laws of Afghanistan.' The following comments by the Sultan on passages taken from Elphinstone's "Kingdom of Kaubl" sum up the question with no little accuracy :

Text.	Comments.
The Amir "cannot cede any part of the territory occupied by Afghan tribe."	"He can if he chooses."
"He cannot increase the settlement of the land revenue."	"He has power to change this, and has changed it."
"The King cannot resume the grants of his predecessors."	"The present Amir has resumed them all.
"The Customs duties have never been altered."	"He has the power to alter the Customs, and has done so."
"A part of the administration of justice has been left to the international government of the tribes."	"He has abolished the governments of all the tribes ; his is now the sole government."

In fact, as the author says : "There is no rival to the present Amir—there is only one King, one power, and one law." If India is really so miserable under British rule as Messrs. Naoroji and Dutt would have us believe, observes a contemporary, she might prefer to try the "Constitution" of the Amir.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE WHOLESALE MURDER OF CHRISTIANS.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS URGED FOR CHINA.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT AT PEKING.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

THE EXPEDITION FROM TIENTSIN.

GERMAN FINANCE FOR THE CHINA WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

A despatch from Shanghai says that 148 Protestant missionaries were murdered, 98 are missing in various Provinces and 20,000 converts were massacred in the Northern Provinces during July.

The atrocities committed are described as having exceeded those during the Indian Mutiny.

The "Times" urges the necessity for reinforcing the British Squadron in China which is inferior to the German, and of strengthening our forces at Peking.

Prince Ching and the Ministers at Peking are discussing the following proposals for a settlement, viz., the neutralisation of Tientsin, that Manchuria be a buffer State, that the Powers be allowed to keep garrisons at the Treaty Ports, and that the Boxer leaders be executed.

Yung-lu has been appointed an additional Peace Commissioner.

The Bengal Lancers and Japanese Cavalry escorted Prince Ching to Peking.

Li-Hung-Chang has duly sailed for the North.

Germany is placing four million sterling of four per cent. Treasury bonds in America to cover the expenses of the China expedition.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Russians are pouring troops into Peking and 5,000 arrived there during the last three days of August.

The Russians are actively repairing the railway between Peking and Tientsin which it is hoped will be ready for traffic in a month.

It is stated that the Vatican has decided to claim through France sixty million francs as indemnity from China.

A semi-official German communication has been published which denies any self-seeking on the part of Germany on the Yangtsze, and adds that the concentration of German warships at Shanghai was justified by the fears expressed by all nationalities at Shanghai.

The British Third Brigade has been ordered to proceed to Wei-Hai-Wei immediately.

A despatch rom Peking, dated the 10th inst. says that the gradual reduction of the Russian Force in Peking has begun and that five regiments have already been withdrawn leaving 8,000 men.

The total of the Allied garrison now amounts to 70,000 men.

An allied force left Peking on the 7th inst. for Paotingfu.

The objective of the expedition which lately left Tientsin is not Paotingfu, but to clear the adjacent country of Boxers.

A detachment leaves Peking to-morrow to relieve a Christian village, which has been assailed by the Boxers, 46 miles to the south-east of Peking.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Russians have captured Omoso, midway between Ninguta and Kelin, besides four guns. They now command the whole of the Manchurian Railway.

The Russians are preparing for a winter campaign in Manchuria.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Boxers are massing in force at Chochu, forty miles to the west of Peking.

The expedition which left Tientsin has occupied Tilin which surrendered to one officer and eight men of the Bengal Lancers.

The town was then burned.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The Transports Nawab and Ashraff have arrived at Hongkong.

The Transport Wardha has arrived at Hongkong.

THE COTTON CROP FAILURE.

It is estimated in Liverpool that the cotton crop is one million and a quarter bales below the average.

Yesterday's settlement on the cotton exchange was the biggest on record.

Many mills in Barçelona have been closed owing to the cotton crisis.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The "Manchester Textile Mercury" says the stoppage of mills for the last eight weeks involves a total loss of twenty millions sterling and that the only permanent remedy for the crisis is the cultivation of cotton within the Empire.

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

Another case of plague has taken place in a mill at Glasgow.

THE MAILS

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF BARBERTON AND LARGE SUPPLIES.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE BURGHERS.

THE BOER CASUALTIES.

EX-PRESIDENT KRUGER A PRISONER.

PROCLAMATION TO THE BURGHERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation to the Burghers, in which he says Mr. Kruger's resignation of the Presidency and his departure proves the hopelessness of continuing the war.

Fifteen thousand Boer prisoners are now in our hands, and not one will be released till their countrymen surrender.

The Empire is determined to complete the work costing so many lives.

Lord Roberts then warns the Burghers that he will use the severest means to end the guerilla war, which the longer it continues the more suffering it will entail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

The *Indian Daily News* publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, September 14 :—

A telegram just received from Pretoria says :—Lord Roberts has issued a new proclamation to the inhabitants of the Transvaal, pointing out that since Mr. Kruger has now formally resigned his Presidentship, and by that act has deserted the Boer cause, the people of the Transvaal should now realise the utter hopelessness of continuing the present struggle. There are 15,000 Boer prisoners in our hands and Lord Roberts points out emphatically that any hope of intervention by any of the great Powers of Europe is simply an idle dream. The proclamation goes on to say that the British Empire is determined to complete the work it has taken in hand of bringing the whole of South Africa under British rule, and that he will be compelled to adopt the means and customs which civilised warfare prescribes to put a speedy end to the guerilla tactics now being carried on, and that the longer these last the more vigorous will be the measures taken to suppress them.

General Buller, in his engagement at Spitzkop, made a large capture of commissariat stores along with 300 boxes of ammunition.

Commandant Botha has been laid aside by illness and Commandant Viljoen is now acting temporarily as leader of the Commando.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

The Boers have abandoned their formidable position at Godwaan owing to General Hutton having occupied Kaapschehoop and threatened their line of retreat.

General French has occupied Barberton, captured 100 men, a quantity of rolling-stock, 43 locomotives and three weeks' supplies.

General Pole-Carew has occupied Kaapschehoop.

The Boer casualties during the past fortnight have been 1,300.

The British have proved superior to the Boers in hilly country and especially in shooting.

The Boers have captured General Buller's mails near Helvetia.

A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Lourenzo Marques states that ex-President Kruger is nominally a prisoner in the Governor's residence at the instance of the British Consul, who protested against Kruger directing the Boer executive from Portuguese territory.

The Portuguese Government has telegraphed authorising the departure of President Kruger but the Governor of Mozambique must assure himself that he proceeds to Europe and meanwhile protect him.

Ex-President Steyn has retired to Hectorspruit. He took ten guns with him to Hectorspruit.

Boers arriving at Delagoa Bay state that the Burghers are quarrelling among themselves and looting at Nelspruit. They accuse Kruger of taking money with him and leaving paper in its place. Their surrender is expected.

Contingents representing the Colonials will accompany the first troops who go home from the Cape and will be the guests of the Nation.

The Queen will probably inspect them and present colours.

Sergeant Richardson, of Strathcona's Horse, has been awarded the Victoria Cross.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Ladybank in the name of the Liberal leaders, said the annexation of the Boer Republics was irrevocable and that the war had opened our eyes to the danger that had been run of our losing South Africa.

THE HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

Lord Kitchener in his evidence before the Hospitals Commission, said the reduction of transport was absolutely necessary to facilitate the relief of Ladysmith and General Macdonald has intercepted a convoy between Wynburg and Vet River and captured thirty-three wagons.

THE CAPE TREASON BILL.

The Treason Bill has passed the committee stage in the Cape Parliament.

IT is rumoured that the Duke of Argyll may succeed Lord Cadogan as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland after the general election. The residence of one of the Queen's daughters in Ireland would no doubt be popular.

IT is stated that the Duke of York has made the selection of the ribbon which is to be worn with the South African war medal. The centre will be yellow with a blue line on each side and a deep red margin. The ribbon has been approved by the Secretary of State or War.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Nawab Ahsanullah resigns his seat in the Viceroy's Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Karachi City and Jullunder, Hoshiarpur, and Nagpur Districts are exempted from the operation of the Epidemic Diseases Act, so far as concerns the conveyance of articles liable to convey plague infection.

The Metropolitan leaves Simla on tour on the 13th October, visiting Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces, and arriving in Calcutta on the 30th November.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Eaglesome, Executive Engineer, is posted for employment in Nigeria.

Mr. W. Ogden is granted six months' extension of leave.

Mr. C. C. Swetenham is granted eight months' extension of leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment is recognised by the Government of India of Monsieur C. Tian as Russian Consular Agent at Aden.

Lieutenant F. Adams reverts from political employment in Central India to military duty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is notified that British Rifle Regiments are prohibited henceforth from wearing either black helmet covers or green putties. Green putties will be replaced at the next biennial issue by khaki ones.

It is notified that a register is to be kept up of all natives of India, given passes to enter lines or be employed in any capacity in British Regiments.

CHOLERA IN CANTONMENTS.

The 6th Madras Infantry, 1st Punjab Cavalry and 24th Madras Infantry to-day report one cholera case each and the Deoli Irregular Force two cases.

Cholera has disappeared from Kabul but has broken out in Kandahar and along the Baluchistan border.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy and party left Simla to-day for Dalhousie.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

The country north of the Malakand, which was recently disturbed by intertribal fighting, in which the Khan of Tawagai and the Mohands were concerned, has now entirely quieted down, the tribesmen being fully employed in weeding their crops which promise this year to be excellent.

Everything continues quiet in Afghanistan.

THE NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 14.

THERE was only the competition for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup for this morning, and for this 32 players entered. Mr. Cameron won the trophy with a net score of 93, Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Spalding, both of whom received a liberal allowance of six strokes each, tieing for the sweepstake prizes. Mr. Meikle did an excellent first round, holing out in 45, only one worse than Mr. Pechey's card of 44, which he returned on Tuesday.

In the afternoon the final for the scratch foursomes was played when Messrs. Pechey and Meikle had an easy task in defeating Messrs. Plunkett and Millett. The former had the upper hand from the start and at the turn were three up, and the match ended in their favour by seven up and five to play. The losers were completely off their game.

Final: Messrs. Pechey and Meikle beat Messrs. Plunkett and Millett 7 up and 5 to play.

In the Handicap Foursomes the second round was concluded by Captain Grace and Mr. Cameron, beating Col. Kellie and Rev. E. W. Preston by five up and four to play. Messrs. Spalding and Cornwall got into the finals, which will be played to-day, by beating Messrs. Pearson and Edie three up and one to play. The other couples are Captain Grace and Mr. Cameron and Messrs. Muir-Mackenzie and Heaton, and owing to the latter's indisposition the game had to be postponed until to-morrow morning.

The Lady's silver medal was played for to-day, and the winner is Mrs. Millard who has played consistently during the tournament. She went round this morning in 45, but Mrs. Shaw, who has also played well, accomplished the task in 43. In the afternoon Mrs. Millard did the second round in 47, and Mrs. Shaw in four worse. The handicap prize was won by Mrs. Prall with a score of 115 less 28 nett 87.

FRIDAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP.

	Gross.	H'dcap.	Nett.
Mr. Cameron	107	14	93
Mr. Spalding	101	6	95
Dr. MacDonald	101	6	95
Rev. E. W. Preston	118	22	96
Mr. Shallard	113	16	97
Mr. Shaw	121	24	97
Mr. Fry	99	scr	99
Mr. Cornwall	111	12	99
Mr. MacGuffie	121	22	99
Mr. Wroughton	100	scr	100
Mr. Pechey	95	plus 6	101
Rev. Mr. Mainwaring	121	20	101
Mr. Elliot	113	12	101
Capt. Grace	115	12	103

LADY'S SILVER MEDAL AND HANDICAP.

	Gross.	H'dcap.	Nett.
Mrs. Prall	115	28	87
Mrs. Shaw	94	6	88
Mrs. Millard*	92	scr	92
Mrs. Grace	121	24	97
Mrs. Jacob	103	4	99
Miss Millar	139	30	109

*Winner of silver medal.

NASIK, SEPT. 15.

THE final for the Western India Golf Cup was played yesterday between Mr. W. Pechey and Mr. J. Stiven, when the latter sustained defeat by eight up and seven to play. It should be mentioned, however, that Mr. Stiven was not in his best form, having been down with an attack of fever on Thursday and Friday, and while under any circumstances it is probable Mr. Pechey would have won, yet Mr. Stiven's indisposition interfered with his game.

Captain Grace and Mr. Cameron having defeated Messrs. Muir-Mackenzie and Heaton in the handicap foursomes, met Messrs. Spalding and Cornwall in the final in the afternoon. The latter couple had to concede five strokes, a task they failed to accomplish, the game ending in their defeat by two up and one to play. The winners played a very steady game throughout and deserved to win, Mr. Cameron being particularly consistent. Mr. Cornwall also played an excellent game, but his partner, although getting in some long drives and brassey shots, was very feeble in approaching and putting.

In the morning a sweepstake handicap was played when Mr. Griffiths won with 87 nett being closely followed with a nett score of 89 by the Rev. Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Cornwall did a fair round being third with 91. The Rev. R. M. Gray, Messrs. J. C. R. Johnston, Pearson, DuBoulay, Spalding, Captain Hudson and the Rev. E. W. Preston were all under 100.

In the afternoon Mr. Moore, wife of Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Collector of Nasik, gave an "at home," and subsequently distributed the prizes, for which graceful act she was heartily cheered at the end. Subsequently Mr. Wroughton presided over the annual meeting, which was the most successful ever held. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was unanimously elected president, Mr. Silcock having resigned, and Mr. Fry succeeds Mr. Wroughton as captain. The meeting agreed to engage the services of a mali, and Mr. Muir-Mackenzie explained that the course would be improved, particularly in enlarging the greens and improving the turf and in the collection of stones which interfere with approach shots. The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to Mr. G. P. Millett, the energetic honorary secretary, and Mr. Wroughton, the retiring captain.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

MIST wraps the station as I write and the rain comes down continually. It is time for the wet weather to stop, but it shows no signs as yet of doing so. The Lahore railway team are here, but have been obliged to postpone most of their cricket matches on account of the wetness of the ground. The members of the annual Railway Conference also have arrived at a date which usually ensures them fine weather. They have found, instead, the heaviest of monsoon conditions. The slip on the Dalhousie Road threatens to interfere with the Viceregal tour. But no change had been made up to yesterday, in Lord Curzon's programme, the party, including Lady Curzon, probably riding most of the way.

A break now, followed by more rain in the latter part of the month would best suit the country. The continuance of not too heavy rain is the next most desirable thing to happen. In either case very fair crops will be reaped. It will, of course, be many years before the effects of the famine will disappear. Where the plough cattle have perished the loss is especially difficult to make good. Over a wide area, however—and this is particularly the case in parts of Central India—the help given through Government Agency, added to the careful husbanding by the people themselves of their slender stock of maize shoots from round the wells, has sufficed to keep the plough bullocks alive through the black six weeks of last June and July when fodder ran out. To the casual observer the cattle mortality in this area has been as bad as anywhere. But enquiry shows the animals that have died in such terrible numbers are very largely composed of the broken-down creatures that Hindoo piety does not allow to be killed. The removal of these has been no unmixed evil where it has occurred alone. Here recovery from the famine will be rapid and complete. In Rajputana and Guzarat, on the other hand, where loss of plough bullocks has been general, matters are infinitely worse. The heart of the cultivators who remain is gone out of them, and material evidence of the calamity will not disappear for a generation. It is here that the scope for charitable funds is largest; distress and discouragement most difficult to alleviate.

The simultaneous visit to Simla, during the past few days, of Mr. Merk, Commissioner of the Derajat Division, and of General Egerton, Commanding the Punjab, has once more raised some speculation as to probable action on the Waziristan border. The Waziri problem is far yet from being solved, and raiding, either into Afghanistan or India, is likely to continue as of yore, interrupted only by internal squabbles between the Mahsuds and the Darwesh Khels. Our two visitors, however, have departed without any announcements being made of special further action. The ever-impending military expedition does not appear nearer to materialisation than before; and while it is pretty certain that there must be a rod in pickle somewhere for these troublesome Waziri gentry, the stage for its production, apparently, has not yet arrived.

In Simla the past week has been a quiet one. The annual bazaar in aid of the Mayo Orphanage has been occupying the Town Hall. At Annandale the camp of the regimental teams, entered for the Durand tournament, is alive with men. And practice games go on when the weather permits. The Masonic Ball is to-night. The Football Tournament commences next Monday, the finals taking place on the 28th.

Of other forthcoming social events I may notice the United Service Club dance on 17th, the annual Volunteer Ball at Barnes Court on 24th, an entertainment at Snowdon in aid of the Dufferin Fund on 2nd and 3rd October; a dance at Viceregal Lodge on 4th October; Lady Curzon's children's party on 5th, Gymkhana Races at Annandale on 4th and 6th October; and the Knights of the Black Hearts fancy dress ball on 10th October.

At the theatre during the week the Simla A. D. C. have had on the boards that touching little comedy "Brother Officers." The part of John Hinds in it, the Victoria Cross man, risen from the ranks, who has saved the life of his friend of the same regiment, Lieutenant Lancelot Pleydell, is taken by Major Strachey. The plot turns on Lancelot's scrape with the villain of the piece, the upstart Robert Hulton who has got Lancelot into his power by winning more money from him than he can pay. It is from this web that John Hinds sees his way to extricating his friend, owing to the knowledge he holds of the upstart's shady past. His doing this, however, would mean that Lancelot would be free to marry the heiress, the young Marchioness of Roydon, with whom John Hinds is also in love. It is thus a struggle for him which he finds a hard one. The culminating scene is on the terrace at Roydon Lacy, the Marchioness's place, where John Hinds decides to renounce his own chances by sending the upstart to the right about and saving his friend Lancelot. It is in this scene, where he sees, on the one hand a lonely loveless life for himself, if he saves Lancelot, on the other the chance of winning the woman he loves, but at the price of abandoning his friend, that interest centres. How John Hinds makes up his mind to do the straight thing, to his own disadvantage, is worked out with a good deal of feeling and some strength by Major Strachey who carries his audience with him throughout. He is well supported by Captain MacGeorge as Lancelot, Mrs. Strachey making a conscientiously studied Marchioness. The difficult role of the upstart is creditably taken by Captain Darell, whose merit it is that he succeeds in representing it without over-acting. Some of the lesser characters also deserve mention. The part of Lady Margaret Pleydell, the frisky matron who chaperones the heiress, is competently filled by Mrs. Preston, while Miss Morton makes a charmingly horsey wife to the Dean. The handling by Kate Johnson (Miss Hoseeson) of the Earl of Hunstanton is also capital. Captain Finlay as one of the Brother Officers, has only a small part in the piece, but both he and the soft-hearted Colonel (R. J. Pinder) add materially to its success. The following is the caste :—

John Hinds, V. C. (R. J. Strachey); Colonel Stapylton (R. J. Pinder); Captain Hutchinson (F. D. Finlay); Lieut. Lancelot Pleydell (H. K. MacGeorge); Lieut. the Earl of Hunstanton (C. C. Onslow); Lieut. Calverley (H. A. P. Lindsay); the Dean of Orchester (A. W. Chaldecott); Robert Hulton (H. F. Darell); Foxhall the waiter (T. A. Duffy); Mess-waiter (A. Cameron); Jarvis (H. Gillespie); the Marchioness Roydon (Mrs. Strachey); Lady Margaret Pleydell (Mrs. Preston); Mrs. Hammond (Miss Morton); and Kate Johnson (Miss Hoseason).

The seventh performance of the season begins on the 21st when "The Mikado" will be staged.

A curious, if painful, feature of the famine has been the extent to which the Brahmini bulls have died. It is only natural that the people should concentrate their efforts, as far as possible, on their own plough bullocks and it is wonderful how often they have succeeded, even in localities where fodder has failed entirely, in keeping these indispensable animals alive. Around almost every well in Central India maize has been industriously grown and irrigated, the young plants as they come up being fed to the plough bullocks which have managed to survive on extraordinarily small rations eked out in many cases by doles of fodder imported from the North-Western and Central Provinces by Government agency. For the ownerless Brahmini cattle this has been impossible and the mortality amongst these unfortunate creatures has been enormous. Over wide areas, indeed, the Brahmini bull has been practically wiped out. The piety of the people will, no doubt, ere long, provide a fresh stock of these animals. For the time being, however, the cultivator is relieved of the by-no-means light toll which the Brahmini cattle take from his fields. A native sign-board painter, by name Iman Dheen, has been found strangled and tied to a post in the house he occupied in the Simla bazaar. The matter is under police investigation.

In the absence of Major Colin-Campbell on furlough Mr. Younghusband has undertaken the duties of honorary secretary to the autumn Gymkhana Races in Simla.

The Dufferin Fund entertainment at Snowdon next month is to provide funds to enable the services of a lady assistant surgeon to be continued in the female ward of the Ripon Hospital. There is to be a play followed by tableaux vivants, and Lady Curzon and Lady Young, as well as Lady Palmer are understood to be interesting themselves in the matter.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

WELSH REGIMENT VS. STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE Association Football Tournament annually promoted by the Rovers' Club opened on Saturday. Fourteen teams have entered and the opening match of the first round was played on the Cooperage before a very large attendance of on-lookers. The competing teams were the Welsh Regiment and the Staffords, the former running out winners. The game was hardly a brilliant exposition on the whole and neither side exhibited the combination which could be described as like clockwork. Although they scored the only goal of the match the Welsh failed frequently in front of goal, but they were still superior to the Staffords. When the ball was started the Staffords, playing from the Bandstand end, attacked almost immediately, but the Welsh backs relieved finely and the forwards carried the ball down. The Staffords dribbled away again, but Garlick having eased the pressure, Moore, the Staffords' goal-keeper, had to defend his charge from assault, which he did effectually. After the Staffords had visited the other end and given the Welsh backs a chance, the Welsh travelled down again and Shipstone had an opening, but failed to make the most of it. The Staffords went off with renewed energy, but at the final effort shot over. Later on they had similar luck, a shot from Deare rising too high. Then the Welsh playing up Cunningham centred nicely to Allan, who failed to get it in. Partland directly afterwards sent in one which Moore kept out by his finger tips. Thereafter the Staffords rushed away and had hard luck, the ball striking the upright and being just kept out on the rebound. A spell of uninteresting play ensued and just before half time Allan scored for the Welsh with an exceedingly tame shot.

On the resumption play was for a time pretty even. Then the Staffords assailed the Welsh goal, but Adams saved finely on several occasions. After a free kick to the Staffords, the Welsh were able to attack and had an excellent opening, but Moore proved perfectly reliable. The Welsh secured a corner and exciting play followed in front of the Staffords goal, but it ended in the ball finding touch. A penalty against the Staffords enabled the Welsh again to become dangerous, and they got up to the goal mouth, but a strong kick sent the ball over the bar. Both sides at this stage exhibited smart individual play. Towards the close the Staffords smartened up considerably, but though they had a couple of chances just before the whistle blew, one shot passed outside and the other was successfully dealt with by Adams. Score :—

Welsh Regiment	1 goal.
Staffordshire Regiment	nil.

The following were the teams :—

North Staffordshires:—Goal, Moore; backs, Woolley and Burke; half-backs, Chapman, Billings and Padmore; forwards, Loweth, Stafford, Brough, Tittle and Deare.

Welsh Regiment:—Goal, Adams; backs, Garlick and Simon; half-backs, Llewellyn, Smith and Ormonde; forwards, Cunningham (Lieut.), Johnstone, Allan, Shipstone and Partland.

Referee, Mr. Chas. Brown.

LORD CURZON AND THE NATIVE CHIEFS.

WE should always think twice before we questioned any act of Lord Curzon's Government, because we have implicit faith in his qualities as a statesman and as a man of supremely intelligent and candid purpose. But we are bound to say that our first impression of his Minute on the visits of native Princes to Europe was unfavourable, both as regards its matter and manner; and further reflection has confirmed us in the view that if it be a counsel of perfection it is one which it will be unwise too stringently to enforce. The circular which, the "Times" correspondent informs us, has just been issued from Simla, appears to us to be a document which had better have been registered in the Foreign Department as the private opinion of a Viceroy than published to all the world as a State Paper. It has the merit of stating a number of somewhat obvious truths in language wherein, as well as from its tone, it resembles some of the "ex cathedra" allocutions of the head-masters of our Public Schools; but it appears to us that this one is exactly the kind of lecture which a tactical master would reserve to be delivered to individual delinquents in the private closet and not make the subject of a public homily which, from its terms and its tone, might wound the susceptibilities and excite the resentment of the school as a body.

You may treat the native Chiefs as schoolboys, but if you do you may, and probably will, excite grave political discontent. It is not only the men who merit a warning or a rebuke whose pride will be wounded by what we hope we may style without offence the arbitrary tone of this homily. It may be more deeply resented by those Princes who are conscious that they have done nothing to deserve or to require its injunctions than by those who more or less stand in need of a reminder that they have exalted and responsible duties to perform, and that it is the right as well as the office of a tutelary Government to see that they discharge them. This right and this office of the supreme authority, however, are precisely those which require to be exercised with the utmost delicacy and tact. They will be none the less effective if they are not too dogmatically formulated and too dictatorially applied. The principles of the Minute on the whole are excellent; but it is doubtful whether they gain in authority or in force by being too openly insisted upon. The native Princes as a body need very careful handling, and it can hardly be considered tactical to swing the rod which may be merited by two or three delinquents in the faces of the whole school. Besides, is it wise to remind even those who are held to merit censure too sharply of their tutelage, at all events in so public a manner as Lord Curzon has done in this case? The *Times* correspondent has hastened to give the Minute a personal application, and that will certainly not tend to make it any the more palatable to those who are aimed at. In the case of the Gaikwar of Baroda, one of those named by the correspondent, an explanation is promptly forthcoming which—whatever, the Indian Government may think of its sufficiency—is calculated to appeal to public sympathy. Thus an opportunity is afforded of airing a grievance in public which it would have been tactical to avoid. No one who understands the relations between the native Chiefs and the Indian Government will suppose that the means are wanting to bring any recalcitrant Prince to book; and the less public discussion there is about the manner in which the tutelary power is exercised the better. Besides, it is by no means certain that public opinion will go altogether with the Indian Government in the assertion of the rather extremely rigid and pedantic rules of conduct for native Chiefs which are laid down in this minute. Native, like all other Princes, are human, and counsels of perfection which leave too narrow a margin for the palliation and accommodation of individual faults and idiosyncrasies may have the effect of turning them from harmless into dangerous courses.—*Overland Mail.*

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT ZAMANIA.

THE hired transport Zamania, of 2,892 tons, Captain W. F. Lee (belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co.), arrived in harbour on Saturday from Shanghai, which port she left on the 24th August, calling en route at Hongkong and Singapore. The Zamania sailed from Bombay on the 26th July with the 2nd Bengal Infantry for China. During the voyage she experienced strong W. S. W. breeze, between Asheenhead and Ceylon with violent squall and heavy sea. On the Malabar Coast she had squally and wet weather until off Karwar.

THE S. S. INDRA'S MISSING BOAT.

THE following telegram has been received from the Political Resident, Aden, dated 14th September, to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department :—"Missing Boat Indra found all safe."

IN an interesting history of the Skeen family in Ceylon, a Colombo paper thus refers to Mr. H. G. Skeen, who is now a resident of Madras :—"In 1888 the ninth member of the family arrived in Ceylon—the fourth of the name to join its Government Printing office—in the person of Mr. Henry G. Skeen, the only son of the youngest of Robert Skeen's children. After ten years' service, during which he displayed much professional ability, and achieved some distinction through his histrionic abilities—by some he was considered the best local amateur actor of his time—he obtained an appointment in the Madras Government Press where he now serves. Ceylon has not necessarily done with him, however, as he may some day claim her contribution to a pension."

THE CRICKET MATCH.

PRESIDENCY VS. PARSEES.

THIRD DAY'S PLAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

THIS match was continued this morning in very fair weather, and being a general holiday, on account of the Parsee New Year's Day, there was a very large attendance of all classes of people. H. E. the Governor and Lady Northcote were again present, evincing the liveliest interest in the play. The Parsees having made the total score of 336 in their first innings, it was generally believed that they would be victorious by over an innings. The aspect however was changed by the Presidency snatching the victory from the grasp of the Parsees and getting the match drawn much in their favour. Had there been an extra hour more to play there is a great likelihood that the Presidency would have won. This turning of the tables is due to the excellent batting of Captain Greig, who scored 58, and the faultless play of Mr. Sale who made 84. It was a misfortune that Sale was caught out to-day without scoring as we all expected him to make a grand stand. The chief feature of to-day's cricket was the forcing game played after lunch by Drysdale and Tandy. Within an hour's play they, contrary to all expectations, raised the score from 299 to 398. Their forward play paralysed the Parsees and all their strokes were loudly applauded. It must be admitted that the play of the last pair drove away the last hope of the Parsees. It was very unfortunate for the Parsees that Mehta, the chief bowler of the Parsees, had a stiff neck, and could not take any part in the play to-day. Had he been present matters might have been quite different. At about 4 p.m., the Parsees went in for their second venture, having 182 to win in two hours. This was almost impossible, but they tried to score quickly by sending in Machliwala and Mistry, Machliwala at once began to take liberties with the ball and gave an easy catch which was accepted by Wood. H. Kanga took his place and some good cricket was witnessed. He was however soon bowled. The Parsees now saw there was no chance to win the game and were trying to have the game drawn. Mistry again played well to-day and scored 46. The Parsees played on, but in the end the game was drawn. The score when time was called being 103, with four wickets to fall.

The Presidency made the record score of Presidency matches to day, and this is the first instance that a three-days' match played out to the end has ended in a draw in such beautiful weather.

The following are the details of to-day's play :—The first ball of the day was bowled by Bulsara to Winterbottom, a single resulting off the second. Kanga with his slow breaks held charge of the opposite end, and with his last Sale returned him an easy catch which he took, falling in the process. The hope of seeing Sale continue his stand was thus disappointed. Score : 178-4-84.

Wood came on to carry on the defence, but scoring continued slow, it requiring 12 minutes to secure a decade. Winterbottom to the surprise of most developed sudden hitting powers and several times got Kanga away to leg. In rushing out to a slow one from that bowler however, he found his bails promptly displaced by the younger Kanga, and retired with 10 to his credit. Score ; 193-5-10.

It was now Bond's turn to go in. He began carefully. Wood doing most of the scoring in singles, Bond responding with a brace of twos. 200 appeared at 12-25 p.m., but in trying to run a little later, Bond was nearly run out. The field as usual was well placed, with the result that many good hits scored only singles. 217 which with the 119 of the first innings just equalled the Parsee total, which was reached at 12-35 p.m. The Presidency after this may have been said to have just began their new score. Billimoria relieved Bulsara with the leather, but the change only increased the rate of scoring. At 236 Wood was given out l-b-w to Kanga. Score : 238-7-20.

Browne and Sprott after this found themselves together. The game brightened up considerably, and though singles were mostly the order of the day they came in quicker succession, varied by several threes. It took a quarter-of-an hour to bring 250 on the telegraph but with thirteen more in the books Kanga managed to break through Sprott's defence and he retired for a well-got 14. Score : 263-8-14.

Drysdale came in to carry on the defence with Browne. The scoring continued and the figures on the telegraph changed several times. Both batsmen gave an exhibition of some pretty hittings along the ground. A couple of changes being rendered necessary, Kanga at length considered it necessary to leave off bowling and Mistry then came on. His first ball secured Browne's wicket, the partnership being responsible for 21. Score : 284-9-15.

The interest in the game naturally increased greatly as Tandy came out as the last wicket. He had hurt his neck during the previous day's fielding and was not expected to do very much in the way of a score. In spite of his hurt, however, he managed to get away some neat strokes. The runs were seemingly counted by every one on the ground as the total crept up slowly by singles to 300. The bowlers apparently had instructions to bowl slowly in the hope of bringing about a catch, but the two managed to play out time, Drysdale claiming 17 and Tandy 11 of the 299, at which the game stopped for lunch.

Play was resumed after lunch. Drysdale took the first ball from Mistry, driving it for a brace and immediately bringing up 300. The next decade appeared within the next two minutes, scoring being rapid. Almost every stroke brought a run, some good hits being smartly fielded and giving only a single. When the score was 317 Kharas took over the bowling from Kanga at the Gymkhana end. Both batsmen adopted a free style and some fine hitting was the result, a gradual rise in the spirits of onlookers keeping time with the rapid change of the figures on the telegraph. With 28 minutes 350 was signalled, Tandy claiming 36 and Drysdale 38 as their share of the contribution to the total. The Presidency reached their record score of 367 in 1897 at 3-21 p.m. They batted till 3-50 when Drysdale skied Driver and was taken by Machliwala. Score : 398-10-55.

THE PARSEES 2ND INNINGS.

With 181 runs against them Mistry and Machliwalla came out at 3-57 p.m. to begin the Parsee second innings, Proctor took the first over sending down a maiden. Machliwalla began the account by driving Greig's fifth for a brace, the same bowlers last going for four byes. The first decade came on the telegraph within six minutes, Mistry putting Proctor away for a quartette. The scoring was rapid. The field of the Presidency somehow seemed to be badly placed, several hits going over the boundary without there being any one near to stop them. The second decade appeared within twelve minutes' play, but within a few minutes more Machliwalla in attempting to drive Greig was smartly held by Wood at short-leg. Score : 24-1-8.

The younger Kanga came out to carry on the defence. The game then slowed down, the cheering of each stroke also ceasing. It took exactly twelve minutes to get the six runs required for the next decade. Wood who had taken the place of Proctor requiring careful play. 40 was signalled at 4-35 p. m., the batsmen looked like settling down. Both played carefully, but as time passed a visible improvement was noticeable in the fielding. From the extremely cautious manner in which the batsmen played it was evident that failing a victory the Parsees meant to play out time. It took them an hour to score 60 runs, and ten minutes more for the next decade. The two appeared set for the evening, but just when least expected Wood broke through the younger Kanga's defence. The retiring batsman had played a steady and nice game for his 23. Score : 71-2-23.

D. Kanga who joined Mistry did not have a long lease of the wickets. With a single more to the score he was given out in that most unsatisfactory way l-b-w to an appeal by Greig. Score : 72-3-0.

With five more on the books Billimoria smacked Wood to Sale at mid-off and retired for four. Mistry after playing splendidly for an hour and a half was at last bowled by Greig. He had as usual proved himself the main-stay of the Parsees innings and deserved the applause that he received when going out. Score : 93-5-4. Driver with only a single to his name followed him out, Wood scattering his bails with a splendid shooter. Score : 93-6-1.

The century appeared during the next five minutes. A change was then introduced into the bowling and Proctor relieved Greig. Finding this unavailing Greig came on again after a couple of overs. Winterbottom was also given a chance at the other end for the last over. Bell rang and the game stopped, resulting in a draw in favour of the Presidency. The following are the full scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Sale, b Mehta	8	c and b Kanga	81
Greig, l-b-w Bulsara	6	c Kanga, b Billimoria	58
Bosworth-Smith, b Mehta	45	b Billimoria	8
Wood, c Driver, b Pochkhanawalla	25	l b-w b D Kanga	33
Bond, c Mody, b Pochkhanawalla	3	l-b-w b Billimoria	20
Sprott, l-b w b Mehta	11	b Kanga	14
Tandy, b Bulsara	1	not out	64
Browne, b Mehta	4	b Mistry	15
Drysdale, c Kanga, b Mehta	2	c Machliwalla, b Driver	55
Private Proctor, not out	1	c and b Kanga	1
Winterbottom, b Mehta	0	st H Kanga, b D Kanga	10
Extras	13	Extras	39
Total	119	Total	398

Runs for the fall of each wkt:—1 for 7, 2 for 19, 3 for 60, 4 for 66, 5 for 99, 6 for 104, 7 for 106, 8 for 110, 9 for 119, and 10 for 119.

Runs for the fall of each wkt:—1 for 132, 2 for 162, 3 for 167, 4 for 178, 5 for 193, 6 for 236, 7 for 238, 8 for 263, 9 for 281, and 10 for 398.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
a Mehta	89	26	5	6	60	24	3	0
Bulsara	93	36	6	2	102	75	6	0
b Mistry	66	18	5	0	96	39	2	1
Pochkhanawalla	51	23	2	2	30	19	0	0
Driver	..	...	...	..	54	16	1	1
Kharas	...	...	..	...	36	20	0	0
c Billimoria	...	...	..	...	132	64	9	2
d Kanga	...	...	...	...	162	87	4	6
Machliwalla	..	..	..	..	18	15	0	0

a 3 no-balls, *b* 2 wides, *c* 3 wides, *d* 3 wides.

PARSEES.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
D Kanga, b Greig	53	l b-w b Greig	0
D Mody, b Proctor	7	not out	5
H Kanga, run out	21	b Wood	23
K Mistry, c Sprot, b Winterbottom	88	b Greig	46
Billimoria, c Greig, b Proctor	52	c Sale, b Wood	4
Driver l-b-w, b Wood	12	b Wood	1
Machliwalla, not out	67	c Wood, b Greig	8
Kharas, c Bosworth-Smith, b Wood	5	not out	5
Pochkhanawala, b Wood	0	did not bat	
Bulsara, b Proctor	0		
Mehta, b Proctor	8		
Extras	15	Extras	11
Total	336	Total	103

Runs for the fall of each wickets:—1 for 21, 2 for 71, 3 for 72, 4 for 77, 5 for 93, 6 for 93.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Proctor	157	99	3	4	63	11	2	0
Greig	132	77	5	1	111	29	5	3
a Wood	78	53	3	3	103	49	3	3
Winterbottom	126	64	5	1	6	0	1	0
Bosworth-Smith	60	24	1	0				
Sale	21	21	0	0				

a one no-ball.

TRUTH ON MATTERS INDIAN.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, has come in for some sharp criticism from the Anglo-Indian Press on account of his conduct in connection with the prosecution of Ganesh Pershad, Kotwal of Lucknow. Various charges of extortion and corruption were made against this police officer, who is described as a man of much consideration in his own community. The charges were laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, and he ordered a special inquiry. The result was the rejection of all but two charges and on these the Kotwal was committed for trial to the Sessions. The accused set up the defence that he was the victim of a conspiracy, engineered by persons whose enmity he had incurred by his vigilance and activity when the plague regulations were causing a seditious agitation. To show the reason for this enmity Mr. Sherer, formerly District Superintendent of Police at Lucknow, was called to prove that, at the time of the agitation, the Kotwal by his instructions "shadowed" three native gentlemen who were now identified with the prosecution of that officer. Mr. Sherer's evidence was regarded as very damaging to the prosecution. Before the trial concluded, however, the value of this evidence was discounted by a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor, which was read to the court by counsel for the prosecution. It was to the effect that Mr. Sherer had acted upon his own responsibility and without the previous sanction of the Government in "shadowing" the native gentlemen referred to, and that the Government had "nothing against them," but on the contrary looked upon them as "loyal and independent."

In any case it would be a gross impropriety for the Executive to address such a message to a court of justice, and in this instance the impropriety was accentuated by the fact that the Sessions are presided over by a civilian Judge, officially a subordinate of the Lieutenant-Governor. It has been charitably suggested that Sir Antony MacDonell simply wished to clear the three native gentlemen from the suspicion of having been mistrusted by the Government. But it is a violation of every principle of judical procedure that evidence given on oath should be answered or repudiated by a telegraphic despatch, even from a Lieutenant-Governor. Whatever the motive with which it was sent, this telegram could scarcely fail to prejudice the defence, and it is a significant fact that, while the trial at the Sessions ended in the conviction of the Kotwal, this conviction has since been quashed on appeal by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. There have been many complaints of the interference of the Executive with the administrations of justice in India, I doubt, however, whether there has ever been a more flagrant and reprehensible irregularity of the kind than the action of Sir Antony MacDonnell on this occasion.

A diverting tale of a club, with a moral for Anglo-Indian clubmen, comes from Thaton in Burma. It appears that a year or two back Mr. Daniell, Deputy Commissioner, of Thaton and President of the Municipal Committee, invited the Thaton Club to take up their abode rent free in the lower story of the municipal building. The generous invitation was accepted, and besides installing a billiard-table in one of the rooms, the Club, at the suggestion of Mr. Daniell, expended Rs. 800 in making a tennis-court in the municipal compound. Everything went well while Mr. Daniell remained at Thaton. But Deputy-Commissioners come and Deputy-Commissioners go. In course of time Mr. Daniell was succeeded by Mr. R. C. M. Symns. The new-comer did not join the Club, and the members were called upon to pay rent for the premises. After they had done so for some months, they received six weeks' notice to quit on the ground that the rooms were required for municipal purposes, and Mr. Symns intimated that any property unremoved on the expiration of the notice would be handed over to the police.

The Club protested that the municipality really had no need for the rooms, and in reply they were told to mind their own business. They pointed out that no other room spacious enough for the billiard table could be rented in Thaton, but the plea was unavailing, nor did their references to the action of the previous Deputy-Commissioner have any effect. His successor knew not Daniell. The eviction was insisted upon, and by a resolution of the Municipal Committee the Club's tennis-court was handed over to Deputy-Commissioner Symns "in trust for the use of Government official." It is said that officialdom has also acquired possession of the billiard-table. The members of the Club are naturally aggrieved, and though everything has been done in the name of the Municipal Committee, the proceedings certainly seem to have been inspired by some more personal feeling than a mere regard for municipal interests. The lesson for clubs in places like Thaton is obvious. They should remember that Deputy Commissioners are birds of passage and one culpable official may not be followed by another. The accommodation of a private club in a public building is undesirable in any circumstances but if such a thing is done there should at least be a proper tenancy agreement in the interests both of the members and of the municipality.

At the last show of the Ladies' Kennel Association the Maharanee of Dholpore presented a 500-guinea challenge cup for Borzois, for which there was a keen competition, a well-known hound of the Princess of Wales being in the front rank. If there is any truth in some of the comments which this event has provoked in India the Princess of Wales is to be congratulated on escaping the possession of this trophy. The Maharanee and her consort appear to be over head and ears in debt. I am told that their Indian creditors have been waiting years for their money, and have every reasonable expectation of waiting many years to come. Before accepting princely gifts from Indian potentates, it might be as well if presidents of clubs were to make a few inquiries respecting the financial status of the donors.

REGARDING the question as to whether the elaborate preparations now being made by the French Government with its Army and Navy are to be taken seriously as preparations for war against England, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" says that he is in a position to state that the intentions of France are regarded by our Foreign Office with the gravest suspicion. It is not that even the men who are pleased to call themselves French statesmen believe that they would be successful in a war with this country; they do not, but they are between the devil and the deep sea, and may be driven where they would not like to lead. In any case, the Republic is doomed.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

DISPOSITIONS OF THE FORCE.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ALLIES,

THE CHINESE ARMY.

THE following statement, prepared in the Quarter-master-General's Department, shows the dispositions of the China Expeditionary Force on the 6th September, 1900.

TAKU AND PEKING LINE.

Head-quarters Staff.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.
"B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.
R—2 Ammunition Column unit.
1st Bengal-Lancers.
16th Bengal Lancers.
Three Squadrons 3rd Bombay Cavalry.
Mounted detachment of the Royal Engineers.

FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.
7th Bengal Infantry.
Seven Companies of the 24th Punjab Infantry (one company at Wei-hai-wei).
1st-Sikhs.
26th Bombay Infantry.

THIRD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

34th Pioneers.

DIVISIONAL TROOP.

12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.
R—7 Ammunition Column unit.
Seven Companies 1st Madras Pioneers (one company at Wei-hai-wei)
No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers.
No. 3 Company Madras Sappers.
No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers.
One Printing and one Photo-litho section.
A Telegraph section.
A Railway section.
The Ordnance Field Park (a portion at Hongkong).
The Engineer Field Park.
The Balloon Section and horses.
No.1 and 2 Coolie Corps.
No. 3 Coolie Corps.
No. 4 Coolie Corps.

AT WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO AND LING-KENG-TAO.

The Staff of the Line of Communications.
One Company 24th Punjab Infantry.
Four Companies, 20th Punjab Infantry.
One Company Madras Pioneers.

AT SHANGHAI.

One Squadron, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

The Brigade Staff.
1-4th Gurkhas.
30th Bombay Infantry.
2nd Bengal Infantry.
14th Sikhs.

AT HONGKONG.

3RD BRIGADE.

The Staff.
6th Bengal Infantry.
4th Punjab Infantry.
Four Companies 20th Punjab Infantry.

LINE OF COMMUNICATION TROOPS.

(For Hongkong garrison.)

22nd Bombay Infantry.
5th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry.
3rd Madras Infantry.

FOURTH INFANTRY BRIGADE (AT SEA).

The Staff (left Calcutta, 1st September).
Four Companies, 28th Madras Infantry (left Madras, 1st September).
31st Madras Infantry (left Rangoon, 31st August).
Bikanir Infantry (left Calcutta, 1st September).

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

Two Squadrons Jodhpore Lancers (left Calcutta 27th August and 5th September).
The Printing and Photo-litho sections (left Calcutta, 1st September).

LINE OF COMMUNICATION TROOPS.

549 Siege Train Bullocks (left Calcutta, 25th August and 1st September).
Horses for the Vickers Maxim guns (left Calcutta 1st September).

Since September 6th the following have also sailed:—

FOURTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Four Companies, 28th Madras Infantry (11th September).
Alwar Infantry (13th September).

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

Two Squadrons Jodhpore Lancers (9th and 12th September).
The Maler Kotla Sappers (11th September).

LINE OF COMMUNICATION TROOPS.

496 Siege Train Bullocks (a portion of which sailed on the 7th September, the remainder leaving on the 16th).

THE STRENGTH OF THE ALLIES.

The following is the approximate strength of the allied forces in Chi-Li:—

British, estimated from sailing strength, which includes seamen and marines as far as is known, 8,704; American, 4,580; Japanese, 20,000; German, 1,300; Russian, 10,349; French, 6,400; Austrian, 139, Italian, 2,073. The approximate total of the Allies is 53,545.

At Wei-hai-wei, the British, including sick, number 856.

The approximate strength of the Allies elsewere in China is as follows:—British: at Hongkong, 4,110; at Shanghai, 3,136; at Amoy, 60. Germans: at Kiao-Chou, 2,347; at Shanghai, 450. Austrians: at Shanghai, 50. French: at Shanghai 750 (600 of these may possibly be included in the 6,400 shown above). Russians: in Manchuria, 8,770.

At sea, between India and Hongkong: British 1,809.

THE CHINESE FORCES.

Some details regarding the Chinese army are also given, and their approximate distribution previous to the present outbreak.

In Chi-Li, Prince Ching's Peking troops number 10,000; Jung-Lu's new force, 3,000; the field troops (under General Nich) at Lutai, 13,000 (with five brigade divisions of artillery); ditto (under brigadiers) at Shanhai-kwan, Peitang, Taku, and Chi-chow, 10,000 (with two Brigade Divisions of Artillery).

The former "Port Arthur Army," under Mayu kun (in Shanhai-kwan) 10,000; Tung-fuhasiang's troops, 10,000 (with one Brigade Division of Artillery); the Lien-Chun, or "Instructional troops, distributed about Chili, 12,000.

In Shantung: Yuan-Shihakai's troops, at Tsinan, 8,000, on the Chili border, 3 000. The other troops in Shantung are six battalions at Chifu and three battalions at Taso-Chou, totalling 5 000.

In Manchuria: on the Amur, 8,000; at Kirin, 8,000 at Mukden, 22,000; total, 38 000, with 50 to 60 guns.

At Wasung (Shanghai River): eight companies of 250, two squadrons of 180, a field battery of 200, one engineer company of 100, all well trained troops, totalling 2,600.

In Li-Hung-Chang's provinces of South China are the remains of the "Black Flags" of 1884-85, numbering about 60,000.

Tung-fu-hsiang's troops are probably those who helped in the attacks on the Legations. Yuan-Shihkai's are the best troops in China. They are armed with Mannlichers, and 4, 6 and 7 c. m. field and mountain guns.

THE ROBBERY AT PARR'S BANK.

A MAN named Goss, lately in the employ of Parr's Bank, and residing at Norfolk Villa, South Woodford, has been arrested, he having been identified as the person negotiating some of the bank-notes stolen from the bank in January 1899. The credit for the arrest of Goss appears to be due to ex-Inspector Henry Taylor, formerly of the City of London Police, whose name is well known in connection with many noted cases. The task of unravelling this mystery was placed in Inspector Taylor's hands so long ago as February of last year. The work was by no means easy, but on Aug. 21, Mr. Taylor accompanied Detectives Davidson and Murphy down to Woodford, and pointed Goss out to them. The prisoner was then placed among six or eight other persons, and was identified by four people as the man who had circulated 5*l.* notes among tradesmen, these being part of the proceeds of the great robbery. Goss was then taken into custody and conveyed to the City. On Aug. 22, Goss was charged at the Mansion House with stealing, on Jan. 23, 1899, a sum of 60,610*l.* in Bank of England notes from Parr's Bank. For the prosecution it was stated that the prisoner was in the service of the Bank at the time of the robbery, but left a few months later. Evidence would be adduced identifying the prisoner as a man who had cashed several of the stolen notes. Detective Inspector Davidson, of the City Police, gave evidence as to the arrest of the prisoner and as to his admitting having cashed some of the notes which he said he found in the pocket of a coat he had hung up in the lavatory at the bank. One of the stolen notes was also found by the Detective at the prisoner's house in Woodford. The prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

THE statement of plague mortality in India for the week ending the 8th instant shows 1,049 deaths, as against 691 in the week preceding, a very marked increase. Mysore State returned 410 deaths, of which 356 were in Mysore City alone. The deaths in Bombay Districts rose from 227 to 486, of which 219 were in Belgaum District. Bombay City had only 52 deaths, and Calcutta 78. The recrudescence in Bombay Presidency is very significant, as Kolhapur State, Belgaum, Poona, Nasik, and Surat Districts are all infected.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A BRILLIANT FEAT BY BRUCE-HAMILTON.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Capetown, Monday, 5 15 p. m.—Further details have reached here of the attack on Winburg and the capture of Commandant Olivier. The enemy were in much greater strength than the British garrison, and had four guns. Their attack was well conceived, but they were not strong enough to carry the place. The fight opened at dawn on Sunday, three different Boer commandoes operating. The artillery fire was kept up with much spirit but the attacking force could make no headway against the deadly rifle fire, and speedily abandoned the attack, falling back with great loss before a counter British attack.

The capture of Commandant Olivier and his three sons has caused the liveliest satisfaction in Capetown. He was the soul of the movement in the Orange River Colony, and it was by his personal influence alone that so many of the Orange Free Staters kept in the field when they must have recognised that the game was up.—Central News.

BOER COMMANDOES NEAR SENEKAL.

Maseru, August 27—Three small Boer Commandoes have been reported in the vicinity of Senekal and Bethlehem, and threaten to attack when the opportunity offers.—Reuter.

RECONNOISSANCE BY RUNDLE.

HAUL OF BOER CATTLE.

In a message from Belfast, dated August 27, Lord Roberts says:—Rundle reports that during a reconnaissance to Brandwater Basin yesterday Captain Clarke, Wiltshire Yeomanry, was killed, and Lieutenant Barclay, of the same regiment, seriously wounded in arm and shoulder. Captain Harrison, of the Yeomanry, who commanded the party, states that one Boer was killed, seventeen were made prisoners, and 700 head of cattle were captured.

BADEN-POWELL RESCUES BRITISH PRISONERS.

BULLER DRIVING BACK THE BOERS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, August 23.—Baden-Powell in his engagement with the enemy yesterday near Warmbaths succeeded in rescuing about 100 British prisoners. He captured 25 Boers, including a German artillery officer, Captain Van der Merwe of the State Artillery and Field-cornet Zitich, of Johannesburg. Buller's casualties on the 21st inst. were as follows:—Killed: 2nd Gordon Highlanders, seven, Wounded: Royal Artillery, Captain Ellershaw, severely, left thigh; 18th Hussars, Lieutenant C. Field, severely, back, not penetrating lung, and 20 men. Missing: five men. He reports that while reconnoitring yesterday General Kitchener drove off a considerable force of Boers who were holding a position in the Komati Valley. We had eight casualties. Paget reports that Captain W. N. Bolton, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, was slightly wounded in shoulder 21st August. Rundle reports that some Yeomanry patrols sent to Brandwater found buried 14,000 rounds Mauser ammunition, 12 Krupp shell, and 200 pounds of dynamite. Several Boers who were hiding were arrested.

WONDERFUL MARCHING BY THE C.I.V.'S

Pretoria, August 23, 11.20 p.m—The columns which pursued De Wet made some wonderful marches. Colonel Mackinnon, commanding the City Imperial Volunteers, who has just arrived here with a wing of his battalion, telegraphs me that they marched 224 miles in 14 days, one of which was a halt, an average of over 17 miles a day. Best record was 75 miles in four days. The men are looking very well and most workmanlike.

BADEN-POWELL OCCUPIES NYLSTROOM.

Lord Roberts in a despatch dated Belfast, August 27, states:—Baden-Powell reports that he pushed on north of Warmbaths and occupied Nylstroom without opposition. The country in which he and Paget are operating is dense bush veldt, and as it is not desirable at present to proceed further north their troops are returning towards Pretoria.

THE NEW INVASION OF NATAL.

BOER RAIDING PARTIES.

Durban, August 24.—The Boers in the Vryheid district are extremely active. They are encamped along the other side of the Buffalo River, whence they are constantly raiding Northern Natal, dynamiting the railway line, looting cattle and carrying off loyal farmers and natives who had returned to their homes.

The strength of this marauding commando is estimated at not fewer than 700 men, with at least one gun. This weapon they have mounted in a masked position above Dornkop. Yesterday they shelled with it a platelayer's cottage on the railway line.

There was a severe skirmish yesterday near Ingagane in which one Dragoon was killed and two were wounded.

The report that the Boers have recaptured Newcastle may be confidently dismissed. The garrison at Newcastle is strong, and the town is perfectly safe.—Central News.

DESULTORY FIGHTING IN NATAL.

MORE BOER ATTEMPTS ON THE RAILWAY.

Durban, August 27, 1·7 p.m.—Small parties of Boers are coming into the Colony across the Buffalo River, their object being to interfere with the railway. Desultory fighting has taken place in the neighbourhood of the Ingogo River. The enemy attacked the post at Kotzes Drift but were compelled to retire.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

STEYN JOINS PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Pretoria, August 27.—Boers in Pretoria declare that Botha will make one stand and then end the war, and that Steyn and Kruger intend to leave the country via Delagoa Bay.—Reuter.

Pretoria, August 27.—It is stated that Mr. Steyn has joined President Kruger.—Reuter.

EFFECTS OF LORD ROBERTS'S PROCLAMATION.

THE "NEUTRAL" BOERS PROTEST.

Krugersdorp, August 24.—Commandant Van Zyl sent messengers to protest against the burning of farms and the bringing of women and children to this place as against the coustoms of civilised warfare. As Van Zyl is one of the men who took the oath of neutrality and all the farms which have been burned are those of men who, after taking the oath rejoined their commando, no answer was returned. The messengers were informed that General Barton declined to consider communications of this sort from an outlaw and a man who had broken his oath.—Reuter.

A correspondent sends to the "Times" the following extract from a letter written by an officer who was present at the Vredeport engagement:—"These Boers are all round us. Of course, no one was prepared for them here; they thought all opposition was over in the Free State, and they have taken us unawares. There are no stores, no positions held, not many troops, no doctor, no hospitals or medicines of any sorts—every one is quite taken unawares. It is a wonder they did not chaw us up when we went in that camp at Vredeport without any gun or stores; what these fellows do is as soon as it gets too hot for them they disperse to their farms and when you advance you only see some dirty, innocent-looking old farmers who have all got Lord Roberts pass allowing them to return to their farms; as soon as you go on, the old farmer digs up his Mauser and catches a horse, meets at some pre-arranged place and the trouble begins. The war will never end if we go on in this manner. These fellows simply laugh at us and chase us about where they please, cutting up small parties here and there. Christian De Wet, with 3,000 men, is the fellow who is bothering us. The great De Wet is at Heilbron, about 20 miles away, chasing Hector Macdonald about. These fellows are fiends to fight against; they are here, there, and everywhere, being all mounted, coming at you where and when you least expect them, and using every sort of cunning that man could devise. A Boer ambulance was captured by us here the other day. It was full of dynamite. Mauser cartridges, etc., and one wounded Boer! Fine sort of ambulance!"

THE PLOT AGAINST LORD ROBERTS.

HANS CORDUA SHOT.

Pretoria, August 24, 4·35 p.m.—Lieut. Hans Cordua, who was convicted by the General Court Martial of conspiracy and breaking his parole, and condemned to death was shot early this morning within the precincts of the prison.—Reuter.

ALTHOUGH the Deputy Commissioner of Simla announced some weeks ago that the close season for birds and animals in the Simla Hill States and the Simla district itself, would come to an end on 1st September, the weather has so far discouraged sportsmen from seeking the game which is to be found in plenty almost anywhere within a few miles of Simla. The Dhami forests, beyond Jutogh, perhaps afford the best sport, and are very accessible, but Mr. Meredith, in his capacity of Superintendent of Hill States, reminds the public that the Rana preserves his forests for the use of the Viceroy, and shooting in them is not allowed except by special permission of the Rana. The Keonthal State, which adjoins Simla, has a dozen good forests also, and permission to shoot in them may be obtained from the Superintendent or the Raja.

SIEGE OF PEKING.

AN EVENT MEMORABLE IN HISTORY.

MARVELLOUS SYSTEM OF DEFENCES.

THE ENTRY OF OUR TROOPS.

A medal is to be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend "Men, not walls, make a city." In the grounds of the British Legation, where a handful of men withstood the forces of the Chinese capital for fifty-six days, a memorable celebration is being held to-night in vindication of that watchword.

Missionaries assembled about the bell-tower are singing the Doxology. Rockets are blazing, and soldiers and civilian of all nationalities are fraternizing. Meanwhile, the cannonade continues, and the shells from the guns of the Allies are smashing the yellow roofs of the Forbidden City.

Tired Sikhs are planting tents on the lawn. On the stretch of turf beyond the Tartar Wall the American and Russian contingents are lighting their camp fires. Through the ruins of the foreign settlement an eager crowd jostle one another—Idians, Cossacks, Legation ladies, diplomats, Americans from the Philippines, and French from Saigon. Only the Japanese, who have earned the first place in the operations, are absent.

The residents rejoice in the luxury of walking about freely, without fear of bullets. The newcomers are anxious to inspect the evidences of the historic defence.

WONDERFUL BARRICADES.

The barricades are the most wonderful sight in Peking. The barriers hedging the Legation are a marvel of stone and brick construction. Walls, earth-works, and sandbags shield every foot of space. The tops of the walls have niches for riflemen, and the porticos and windows of the buildings are protected by boxes, bags, and pillows stuffed with earth. At the back of the United States Legation is a work named "Fort Myers," which the marines held. It completely screens both sides of the Legation. The walls of the steps leading to it are loopholed, and a barrier across the wall faces a similar Chinese work a few yards distant. Another wall bars Legation-street in front of the German Legation, also confronting the enemy's barricade. Within those limits are other walls, enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defence if pressed.

The tops of the British and American buildings have been badly torn by shells, and the remainder of the foreign settlement has been almost demolished. During the first three weeks of the bombardment, 2,800 shells fell there; 400 in one day. Bucketfuls of bullets were picked up in the grounds of the Legation.

Through most of the siege, 414 people lived in the Legation, which was defended by 314 marines assisted by eighty-five volunteers, commanded by Captain Poole. Eleven civilians were killed and 19 were wounded, and 54 marines and sailors were killed and 112 wounded. Two foreign ladies were wounded.

THE SIGHT OF THE BRITISH FLAG

The reception which the survivors gave to the relieving forces was worth all the hardships which the troops had endured. The entrance into the city was not of a spectacular kind. General Gaselee, with his Staff and a company of Sikhs, waded up the bed of the sewerage canal, under the Tartar Wall. The besieged removed the barricades, and when the gates swung inward and the British colours appeared, there arose a great continuous cheer from both sides. Generals, soldiers, and correspondents scrambled up the Banks through the filth, elbowing each other to be the first in the Legations. Men and women surrounded their rescuers, shaking hands with the Sikhs and patting them on the back. Everybody was hustled excitedly along into the Legation grounds, where the colours were planted. The soldiers surrounded the well which had been the salvation of the besieged. while the Ministers and officers demanded the latests news on both sides from each other.

GENERAL CHAFFEE DISAPPOINTED.

An hour afterwards General Chaffee, riding at the head of the 14th Infantry, marched up to the Tartar Wall. An American marine at the top of the wall shouted: "You are just in time. We need you in our business.

"Where can we get in?" General Chaffee asked

"Through the canal," was the reply. "The British were there two hours ago.

General Chaffee looked disappionted. He entered the gate behind the last of the British forces, but his reception was as enthusiastic as though he had been first. Mr. Tewkesbury, a missionary shouted, "Americans, cheer your flag!" And the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the soldiers cheered the ladies.

LIKE A GARDEN PARTY.

The troops, on entering the Legation, stared in amazement, and inquired if it were a garden party. They expected to find the besieged in a worse condition than themselves, but the contrast in apperance between the rescued and the rescures was surprising. Sir Claude MacDonald was clean shaven and arrayed in immaculate tennis flannels, and Mr. Conger was equally presentable. Around them was an assemblage of ladies, looking fesh and bright, in summer toilettes; only a few civilians carried arms.

On the other hand, the soldiers were haggard, with ragged beards. They dragged themselves along, ready to drop, their khaki uniforms dripping with sweat and encrusted with mud. A second glance showed that the besieged were patheitcrally pale and thin. They looked, in fact, like a company of invalids.

THE TRAGIC SIDE

Every part of the enclosure testified to their tragic experience. Conspicuous in their surroundings was a plot of new graves surmounted by wooden crosses. These included five children's graves. The Second Secretary's house was a hospital filled with wounded, ministered to by French nuns. At one time all but four men of the Japanese contingent had been in hospital wounded. There were also several caves, roofed with timbers heaped with earth. These were intended to be used as bombpprof shelters, but they were seldom occupied.

A bulletin board was covered with significant notices such as the following:—"As there is likely to be a severe dropping fire to-day, women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds." "Owing to the small supply of vegetables and eggs, the market will be open only between the hours of nine and ten-o'clock hereafter." "All horsement is inspected by a physician.

The bravery of the women was noteworthy. They became so accustomed to the fire of the Chinese that it was difficult to restrain them from walking about the grounds at all times. When a proposal was made to petition the Tsung-li-Yamen for vegetables some said, "We would rather starve."

Peking was placarded with copies of a proclamation by the Tsung-li-Yamen exhorting the people to kill all foreigners, because the foreigners had made war on China by attacking the Taku forts. The Legations were fiercely attacked from July 17 to the 25th. From July 25—when the nominal truce, which the Chinese repeatedly violated, began—to August 3 they were not disturbed, except for occasional outbreaks. There was much rifle fire from the 3rd to the 11th. Then the Chinese mounted smooth-bores.

THE INTERNATIONAL GUN.

The foreigners mainstay was an old gun which was used by the British in 1860. It was found in a junk shop by an American gunner. It was mounted on a Russian carriage, and Italian ammunition was found to fit it. It was christened the "International Gun." The Chinese admitted a loss of 3,000 killed during the siege. The foreigners did not waste their ammunition, shooting only when a target was offered. The Chinese method was to maintain a continuous, heavy, and indiscriminate fire.

The enemy advanced their barricades at night. They crept up in the darkness with armfuls of bricks, and in the morning the foreigners found a new wall a few feet closer. Finally the barricades were so close that talking could be heard among the Chinese officers. During the last two nights they were urging their men to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the army came. The soldiers replied that they could not stand the bayonets.

The night before the relief the Chinese fired severa thousand rounds, but the foreigners replied with two shots only. The Chinese artillerymen were apparently much inferior to those who besieged Tientsin.

The relief of Peking is a notable achievement, chiefly on account of the forced march of four alm st independent corps over a single difficult road in bad weather. The British entered by the Shaho Gate, in the middle of the East Wall, close to Legation-street, and were, consequently, the first to reach the Legation. The Americans advanced along the left of the canal, under fire cover. Captain Reilly, from a hill, shelled the Pagoda, over the Chehua Gate, until the infantry were close to it. In face of the fire of the Chinese sharpshooters, one company scaled a corner of the wall by the gate, and then the Americans and Russians crowded through the gate without meeting with further opposition. Every side street leading to the Tartar Wall which the soldiers passed was, however, swept by rifle fire from the wall, and the companies dashed across the streets in single file.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S DEFENCE.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, who landed at Southampton from South Africa by the Union Castle liner Norman, to London, was accompanied from the Cape by Mr. Charles Bray, one of the special correspondents of the Central News, returning from the front.

Although Sir Charles Warren informed the representative of the Central News that he did not desire at the present moment to make any public statement in regard to the part which he played in the campaign in Natal, the Central News is in a position to state that the gallant general by no means intends to remain silent or to quietly allow the criticisms passed upon his action to remain for long unrefuted. He has already submitted to the War Office through Lord Roberts a long and detailed explanation of his conduct at Spion Kop.

In these despatches, the Central News learns, General Warren points out that he was not in favour of the proposed seizure of Spion Kop, but submitted to the Commander-in-Chief in Natal an alternative scheme which in fact was nothing more or less than the one which in the end General Buller was obliged to adopt, and which eventually proved so highly successful. When, however, General Warren was ordered to proceed by way of Spion Kop he made the very best dispositions possible under the circumstances. The success of the manceuvre depended entirely upon Spion Kop being held until guns could be brought up, regardless altogether of the loss of life which might be thereby entailed. From the evidence of Boer prisoners and the written statements of those present the General contends that his own plans were successfully developing and the Boers already commencing to withdraw their guns and waggons, when Colonel Thorneycroft was without his knowledge or consent placed in command on the top of Spion Kop and the abandonment of that position decided upon.

In defending his attitude on this occasion, General Warren does not hesitate to affirm that the abandonment of the position was unnecessary and unwarranted, but also that there was no real ground for the distrust and anxiety of the Commander-in-Chief; and in proof of this he points to the arrival of reinforcements of artillery and infantry at the very moment that, unknown to him, the retreat had been ordered. General Warren also contends that he was kept well informed of the condition of affairs on the top of the hill thanks to the untiring energy and devotion of his aides-de-camp, and that he had, and still has, no reason whatever to doubt the accuracy of the information that they were constantly submitting to him. In fact, his principal aide-de-camp was returning to the top of the hill for the secondtime when he met Colonel Thorneycroft retreating, and it was only on his return that General Warren was made aware of the appointment of Colonel Thorneycraft, or of the critical step which he had thought fit to take.

The Central News adds:—Besides the blame which has been thrown upon General Warren in regard to the engagement at Spion Kop, those who accompanied him throughout his work in South Africa contend that many unjust criticisms have been passed upon him owing to the severe losses which his force suffered in the action of Faberputs in Griqualand. It will be remembered that in that action the Boers surprised the camp at daybreak, and were eventually driven off and their commander killed. In that engagement Colonel Spence was killed, while the Westmoreland and Cumberland and the Duke of Lancaster's Own Companies of Imperial Yeomanry suffered heavy losses. Owing to the absence of any newspaper correspondents that action received little public attention, but officers who were present declare that it was the most daring and skilful attack which the Boers have made on any British position since Majuba, and that it was only due to the clever handling of the raw troops that Sir Charles Warren had with him on that occasion that a terrible disaster was obviated. It must, indeed, be placed to the credit of Sir Charles Warren that in six weeks he completed, subjugated and disarmed the most rebel district in Cape Colony, and this, too, after Lord Kitchener himself had marched with an army through it, but had failed to locate or pacify the enemy.

Sir Charles Warren, in a letter to the "Times," denies, however, that the statement of his views was authorised, and is in some particulars inaccurate.

THE STATEMENT OF MRS. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

MRS. RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN has returned from South Africa. She says:—"Every word that Mr. Burdett-Coutts has said with regard to the dreadfull mismanagement of the hospitals is true, and much more than he has said is true," she told a Press representative who interviewed her on Monday night. "Base hospitals at a place like Capetown, where everything necessary for their equipment can be had on the shortest notice, ought to be in as good condition as a London hospital. In reality they were worse than the field hospitals. I can speak more particularly with respect to the No. 1 Base Hospital at Capetown, where I worked seven months. It had as beautiful a situation as anyone could have desired, right on the face of a hill. No attempt had been made to clean the buildings before the men were taken in, and the result was that in a very short time the patients had to be covered with insect powder to keep off the vermin. The scandalous state of affairs was repeatedly brought under the notice of the military authorities, but they paid no attention. The nursing staff was wholly inadequate. At an average, when I went there, there was one sister to every 175 men, night and day. What made the neglect more unjustifiable was the fact that about that time there were any amount of sisters in Capetown. They had come from Johannesburg, and they would have been glad to have accepted situations; but the authorities preferred to let the men die for want of adequate nursing rather than employ these women, and I have no hesitation in saying that this was the cause of many a man's death. Then there was an absolute want of discipline. There were plenty of good orderlies, but they were not properly managed. The supply of milk was insufficient; tinned milk was substituted for fresh, and, although the milk was obtained from several sources, it was never sterilised. No proper means were used for disinfecting the linen. After being taken off a typhoid patient it was placed on a convalescent, with only a wash through cold water. The drainage was also bad. The very natural result was that typhoid cases actually originated in this beautiful No. 1 Hospital.

"Now there was no reason whatever why any of these disgraces should have existed. There was plenty and to spare of everying if it had been allowed to be distributed. But the Surgeon-General and the Base Commandant threw every obstacle in the way. With a few exceptions, the army doctors were a low class of men. They neglected patients under their care, were unacquainted with the most elementary sanitary rules, and abused their authority in a way that can only be realised by those who, like myself, have had for many months a daily experience of them. The army doctors were not supervised, and they did pretty much as they liked. It is a bad system, and when badly administered by bad doctors there is really no redress. The civilian doctors did all in their power, but they were really unable to get the necessary redress. Six cases of drunkeness amongst the army doctors came under my observation. After they came in contact with the police they were sent home in charge of invalids on transports. An attempt has been made by the army doctors to place the blame of insufficient stores on the Army Service Corps. The allegation is wholly untrue. In the whole of this mismanaged afair the A.S.C. has been the only well-managed thing. Everyone, from the trooper to the officer, has suffered alike. My youngest brother was left for ten days without having his knee set, and he is now maimed for life, Colonel Ivor Herbert, Lord Roberts's A.A.G., at Capetown, had a narrow escape, One of the army doctors gave him thirty times as strong a dose of poison as he ought to have had, and it almost killed him.

A COMMITTEE will meet at Simla this week to discuss the revision of the shooting pass regulations for British soldiers. The Committee will consist of three military and three civilian members. The former will be the Adjutant General, Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Capper, Captain F. Daniel; and the civilian members will be the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh (who will act as Chairman), Mr. R. G. Hardy, C. S. I., Commissioner of Lucknow, and Colonel Montgomery, Commissioner of Rawalpindi, Mr. Luson, of the Home Department, will act as Secretary to the Committee. The revised rules as prepared by the Committee will then be submitted for sanction to the Government of India. The correspondence which has recently appeared in our columns proves the necessity for the question being taken up.

As MR. MARTINDALE will not return from furlough until May 1st, 1901, Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie will continue to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana until that date, when he will proceed to Kashmir to take up the permanent appointment of Resident there in succession to Sir A. C. Talbot. The latter officer retires in November and Colonel H. A. Deane, formerly at the Malakand, will officiate as Resident in Kashmir until Colonel Wyllie's services are available.

LORD AND LADY HOPETOUN are now staying in Linlithgowshire, where, with the exception of paying a few visits, they will remain up to the time of their departure in October for India, which they are to visit on their way to Australia.

LOANS RAISED IN INDIA.

IT speaks well for the confidence reposed in the stability of the British administration of India that the amount of the loans raised in this country advanced from about 66½ crores of rupees in 1873-74 to 112½ crores at the present time. During the same interval, the loans raised in England, chargeable on the revenues of India, advanced from about 41 millions sterling, to about 120 millions. This increase of indebtedness in the twenty-seven years has thus been great, but, as we recently explained in some detail, there is much to show in the way of assets for the money that has been borrowed. For example the total of the State capital outlay on Public Works in 1873-74 was only 17 1-2 crores—viz. 5 9-10 crores on railways and 11 3-5 crores on irrigation works; whereas at the present time it amounts to some 164 crores—viz. 132 crores on railways, and 32 crores on irrigation works. The contraction of debt might to a large extent have been avoided, but only by a contraction of the energies, and the restriction of the development of the Empire. The average of indebtedness calculated per head of population has probably increased almost 90 per cent., but, on the other hand, the population at large has gained directly and indirectly by the outlay that has been made on its behalf. War, pestilence, and famine have caused the dead loss of large sums of money on which interest has to be paid in perpetuity, and the military expenditure, even in normal times, has entailed potential additions to the debt that one may fairly regret. But the Empire cannot be run "on the cheap;" it must be made self-supporting and self depending; and its burdens, heavy as at first sight they appear to be, are small as compared with those that have to be borne by all the nations of Europe.

The loans raised in India are classed under two headings, namely, those bearing interest, and those not bearing interest. The former amount in value to 112 crores, and the latter to little more than 20 3-4 lakhs. The loans not bearing interest are now ordered to be paid off. They include small balances of 4 per cent. loans raised as far back as 1824-25; and, among other items, a loan described as 4 per cent. promissory notes for the Mysore Family, of the value of only Rs. 8,590. Then there is Rs. 2,050 of East Indian Railway commuted stock, and Rs. 750 of 4 1-2 per cent debenture loan for the Nagpur Railway. There are twenty-one of such items, and the sooner they are wiped off the slate the better. This will be no difficult matter. It could be wished that the same might be said of the loan bearing interest, for that interest amounts to all but 2 crores per annum, chargeable, of course, on the revenues of the country. There are three large railway loans, of the value of 1 crore, 1 1-2 crore, and nearly half a crore that were accepted from the Maharajah Holkar, the Maharajah Scindia, and the Nawab of Rampur, respectively. The Holkar loan, raised in 1870-77, bears an interest of 4½ per cent., and is payable "after 101 years"; the Scindia loan is a perpetual 4 per cent. obligation; and the Rampur loan is redeemable after one year's notice, to be given on or after the 1st December, 1917. Then there is what is called the Gwalior loan, as distinguished from the Scindia loan. This 4 per cent. loan was originally of 3 crores, and it is payable by annual instalments of 12 lakhs. Then there are four 3 1-2 per cent. loans, all payable on or after the 1st August, 1904, with three months' previous notice, namely, 24 crores raised in 1842-43, 32 crores raised in 1854-55, 34 crores raised in 1865, and upwards of 4 crores raised in 1879. There is also the 3 per cent. loan, of 11 crores, raised in 1896-97; and there are three inconsiderable 4 per cent. railway loans.—*Madras Mail.*

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st September 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	94,000	1,66,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	204	360	9	573
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	7,00,731	16,80,463	26,120	24,07,314
Total for 9 weeks	7,94,731	18,46,463	30,120	26,71,314
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	90,433	2,02,880	5,310	2,98,623
Per mile of Ry. do.	196	440	12	648
Total to corresponding date do.	7,79,626	15,31,119	24,982	23,35,727

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 34,623
Increase to date ...... „ 3,35,587

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st September 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,22,000	1,60,000	7,000	2,89,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	98	4	176
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	8,88,027	26,90,848	47,493	36,26,368
Total for 9 weeks	10,10,027	28,50,848	54,493	39,15,368
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,223	3,62,824	12,819	4,90,866
Per mile of Ry do.	70	220	8	298
Total to corresponding date do.	9,55,257	22,19,287	72,660	32,47,204

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 2,01,866
Increase to date ...... „ 6,68,164

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MM. Degrez and Balthazard having in a paper to the Academie des Sciences pointed out that bioxide of sodium can purify air of carbonic acid, and replace it by oxygen, thus keeping the air of a confined place, suh as a submarine boat, respirable, M. Derennes has suggested that the bioxide might be used to rectify the air of pits and wells invaded by carbonic acid. Lime water and ventilators are sometimes used, but they are faulty or expensive. Bioxide of sodium is now an industrial product and easily obtainable. It might be worth seeing whether firemen could not find the advantage of it.

The apricots of Courbevoie, near Paris, have been spoiled this year by a fly, which on examination turns out to be the redoubtable Ceratitis capitata of India. The fly has been observed in Italy, Malta, the Azores, the Cape, &c., before, and is kdown as the "peach fly" in Bermuda. At the Cape the fruit trees are enveloped in gauze like a mosquito net. Quicklime is also used to destroy fruits ripe or unripe which are already infected by it. To prevent its arrival in the north, oranges, mandarines, citrons, and other fruits from the south or east should be inspected, and destroyed if need be.

The "Cyroplane" is a new tripod head for photographic camears or surveying instruments, which allows the camera, level, or theodolite to be inclined without moving the feet of the tripod. The device is well suited for photographing mountain scenery and in taking panoramic pictures. It will support a camera 18 by 24 inches in dimensions. The cyroplane is the invention of M. Simmonet, and is made by M. Balbreck, 137, Rue de Vaugirard, Paris.

The Lapeyrere filter, used by the French troops in China, can sterlise water in a few minutes. According to M. Laveran, of the Academie de Medecine, the sterilising is done by a powder composed of permanganate of potash, 3 grammes; crystalised soda alum, ground 10 grammes; crystallised carbonate of soda, ground, 9 grammes; marble lime, 3 grammes. This quantity serves for 100 litres of water.

M. Max Toepler, in the Annalen der Physik, accounts for "globe" lightning on the supposition that an ordinary flash leaves behind it a track of heated air along which a continuous electric discharge passes, and heats parts of the track having exceptional resistance to aovisible glow. The wind or the electric forces may cause a movement of the track, and with it the luminous parts or "globes," "fire balls," "neads" as they are called. Another flash or electric spark producing an explosion," ends the phenomenon. explanation is plausible but we think it hardly accounts for all the observed effects.

The Austro-Hungarian War Office have recently tried with success bridges of aluminium for cavalry They are the invention of Capts. de Vaux and de Vall and are easily carried on waggons.

Professor Proust, at a recent sitting of the Councl of Public Health, Paris, mentioned four cases resembling "lead colic" or "painters' colic" among workpeople making accumulators for automobiles. This "electrician's colic" is more virulent than painters colic, and the Conucil approved of Dr Prout's recommendation to try and prevent it by regulations.

Some years ago it was suggested by Mr. Willcocks that famine years in India are generally years of low flood in Egypt. Recent statistics of Mr. Eliot, meteorological reporter to the Government of India, bears this out. In four out of five seasons in which there was a partial failure of rain in India there was a low Nile.

The legend of a white race of Indians in America has a basis in fact, as proved by photographs of six individuals among the Zuni Indians of Pueblo, New Mexico. These persons, as a rule, keep out of sight, and few have seen them. John Williams (1791) believed in "white Indians," and thought them descendants of Prince Madoc of Wales, who owing to a family quarrel, sailed westward in 1170 A.D., leaving Ireland on the right. The bards say he returned to Wales with glowing accounts of a new land he had discovered, and sailed again for it. An Englishman, named Rimington, reported meeting white Indians at the forks of the Ohio, and that a Welshman with him spoke to them in his own language. They had a venerated book which they could not read. In a report of the Pacific Railroad survey (1856), white Indians of Zuni are mentioned, and a list is given of their words synonymous with those of Wales. According to Mr. Cosmos Mindeleff, however, these Zuni "whites" are albinos, and like their browner fellows in type, except for their yellowish hair and light eyes, which are weak.

Mr. Frank Hamilton Cushing, the well-known American anthropologist, who died lately, was an enthusiastic student of the Red Indians, and lived for five years with the Zuni tribe studying their life in Pueblo, including their sacred ceremonies. He also investigated the curious relics of ancient habitations in the "Keys" of Florida, and has left a great mass of observations in manuscript.

An International Society of the Psychical Institute has been started in Paris to encourage re-search in psychology, but especially the occult phenomena of the mind, which Flammarion treats in his book "The Unknown." The American members of the Committee are Professor Mark Baldwin, the eminent psychologist, Professor J. Howard Gore, and Mr. Elmer Gates.

During the British Association meeting at Bradford there will be excursions to Bolton Priry, Farnley Hall, which contains many of Turner's works, Ilkley, where Saxon crosses and a Roman camp, Haworth, with its Bronte museum, Knare-borough, and the cave of Eugene Aram, Kirkstall Abbey, the Ackton Colliery, and other places.

The Balalaikistes of Russia now performing at the Paris Exhibition have been sent there by the Emperor himself. They have a music all their own and special instruments, the domra and the balalaika resembling mandolines with three strings, the gouslis an old Slavonic instrument like a harp of 64 strings, the brelka and verelis pipes, the nacris, a kind of clay bot, and the houbenne, a tambourine.

If one were to correct all the errors in matters of science which appear in the morning journals one would have enough to do, but in connection with what is called the "cable jubilee," it has been denied that the message "What hath God wrought?" was ever sent. It was not sent over the first Atlantic cable, or any cable at all, so far as we know, but over the first land wire in America, from Washington to Baltimore, in 1884, and by Miss Annie Ellsworth, who died a few months ago. She was a friend of Morse, and having brought him the good news that Congress had adopted his telegraph, he gave her the honour of sending the first message. Another mistake we observe is the statement that only one message passed over the first Atlantic cable ere it broke down. Several passed, and one at least of imperial value.

Mr. S. O. Buskirk, of Clark County, Missouri, born in 1850, and blessed with excellent health all his life, sheds his skin every year. The moulting lasts a few days and occurs in summer. He is weaker during the time, but afterwards feels like a boy of eighteen. His father is now 103, and his grandfather was 110 when he died.

It is stated that the superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad has a telephone in his private car, and when he wishes to communicate with any place on the line stops the car, and has the telephone connected with the rails.

The French journal "Medecine Moderne" has a paper on suicide among the Chinese, written by Dr. Martignon, on the French Legation, Peking. Suicide is about equally common to all classes, high and low, in China and commoner among women than men, owing probably to their inferior status. The causes are chiefly vengeance or bitterness jealousy, anger, spite, ridicule sadness, chagrin, a painful situation, he point of honour and shame, want of money, filial piety, conjugal fidelity misery, madenes, and to escaps a punishment. The Chinaman is vindictive and impulsive, and even kills himself to hurt another.

The "Kinora" is a private mutoscope or family cinematograph, invented by M. Demeny, and introduced by the Comptoir de Photographie, 57, Rue Saint Roch, Paris.

At the banquet offered by the "Conference Scientia of Paris to Lord Kelvin, M. Louis Olivier hailed him as among the greatest masters recognised by humanity and MM. Mascart and Cornu spocke of him as one ofthe worlds greatest benefactors. His lordship, who studied in Paris after leaving Cambridge, replied with emotion, gratefully owning his debt to the "inflexible logic and clear philosophy" of the French race, and especially to one of his masters, the celebrated Regnault, by whom he was taught a "faultless technique, a love of precision in all things, and the highest virtue of the experimenter—patience."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON.

THE first forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1900. Only 30 out of 31 districts are dealt with:—

The total area sown with cotton in the Punjab this season is estimated at 997,300 acres as compared with 1,015,600 acres shown in the final return last year. The total area is 1·8 per cent. below last year's figures; but there is an increase of 8.5 per cent. on irrigated lands, while on unirrigated lands there is a decrease of 83,900 acres, or 34 per cent. Throughout the greater part of the Province cotton is sown between February and April, and on unirrigated lands the possibility of sowing at this period depends of course on the winter rain which this year were notoriously late and deficient. In the Delhi Division, however, cotton is sown on unirrigated land between June and August, depending on the early advent of the monsoon. The late monsoon this year has therefore had the effect of contracting the area of barani cotton in this Division. As regards the increase in the area sown on irrigated lands it is explained in several of the District Reports that land which owing to the failure of the winter rains could not be sown with spring crops was subsequently sown with cotton. The high price obtainable for their cotton last year may also have induced zamindars to grow cotton on irrigated land. Against this must be placed the fact that, as a result of the famine owing to the want of seed and absence of cultivation, sowings in some districts were not so extensive as they would have been. This is especially noticed in the report from the Jhelum District. The monsoon rains have been very late and there has been a great danger of the entire loss of the crop on unirrigated land. Fortunately the good rains lately received have, it is hoped, revived the crop which is reported to be good on irrigated land, and fair or good on unirrigated lands.

The following remarks relate to the condition of the crop in the different Divisions of the Province:—

The total area shows a falling-off in all the districts of the Delhi Division except Hissar. In Hissar no crop is reported on the dry lands, but there is an increase of 15·5 per cent. in the irrigated area due to the development of the cotton trade owing to the establishment of several cotton ginning factories in the district. There is some increase in Rohtak and Delhi also, but the decrease in the unirrigated area in all the districts of the Division is due to the lateness of rains in July. Gurgaon shows the very large decrease of 54.5 per cent. entirely due to the want of timely rains.

The irrigated area estimated under cotton in the Jullundur Division is about normal except in Jullundur District, where there was no rain at the time of sowings. The unirrigated area under cotton in this Division is not very considerable except in Hoshiarpur, and the general drought has contracted the area in all the districts except Ludhiana, where it is reported as normal with an area of 2,900 acres. In Tahsil Moga of the Ferozepore District there has been comparatively large sowings owing to the timely supply of canal water.

In the Division of Lahore the irrigated cotton area has largely increased in the Jhang and Lahore Districts by 55·6 and 33·4 per cent. respectively. In the former this result is due partly to the inclusion of figures for tahsils Toba Tek Singh and Samundri in the Chenab Colony and partly to the extension of the canal irrigation by opening of the Guzera Branch of the Chenab Canal, while the increase in the latter is attributed to the fact that high prices obtained last year and with a sufficient supply of canal water and a considerable area left unsown with spring crops the people were encouraged to extend their cotton cultivation. The crop on dry lands in the Division is not significant and has contracted in all the districts but Amritsar. The sowing season in the Gurdaspur District was not favourable, and last year's failure in Gurdaspur and Mooltan have discouraged the people.

In the Rawalpindi Division there is a general contraction of the total cotton area in all the districts except in Jhelum and Rawalpindi, which show an increase of 291 and 166 per cent. respectively on the last year's unirrigated area owing to heavy rain at the end of March and beginning of April in both districts. In Jhelum the crop has, however, been reported to have since failed owing to drought and hail. The large falling-off in Shahpur is due to the disinclination of the people to cultivate this crop on account of previous losses due to grubs destroying the roots.

In Hazara and Kohat of the Peshawar Division sufficient rains at the time of sowing have kept the area nearly normal, but in the Peshawar District it has decreased owing to the want of timely showers.

In the Derajat Division the estimate in the Muzaffargarh District is about normal, while in the other three districts there is an increase both in wet and dry lands except in Bannu, where the dry area under the crop has contracted. In Dera Ismail Khan the increase is due to better irrigation and in Dera Ghazi Khan more sowings are yet expected on both classes of soils.

PUNJAB SUGAR.

The first forecast of the Sugarcane Crop of the Punjab for the year 1900. Only 16 out of 31 districts are dealt with:—

Estimates of first forecast of sugarcane crop have been received from the 16 selected districts. The planting of cuttings for the future crop is done in March and April.

In the month of March the rainfall in all the districts of the Punjab was generally much below the average, and during this month plantings were only possible on irrigated lands. The showers during the month of April were, however, above the normal throughout the Province, and enabled the zamindars to carry on the planting on unirrigated land.

The total area has decreased from 366,700 to 339,900 acres, or 7·3 per cent. of the area finally returned last year. The total irrigated area is about normal,—only 1·6 per cent. less than it was last year. Jhang reports an enormous increase of 122 per cent. owing to the inclusion in the present year's return of the two tahsils of Toba Tek Singh and Samundri in the Chenab Colony, while in tahsil Shorkot the area under sugarcane is reported to be half of what it was last year owing to the lateness of rains and emigration of the tenants to the Chenab Canal. The unirrigated sowings show a falling-off of 22,400 acres, or 26 per cent., and the decrease is visible in almost all districts except Amritsar. In several districts, especially Rohtak, Delhi, Jhang, Lahore, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Peshawar and Bannu, the unirrigated area under sugarcane is insignificant. The decrease in the area under this crop is of course mainly attributable to the drought. In Gurdaspur the failure of last year's scrop is said to have discouraged the zamindars from repeating the experiment, and in Sialkot loss or removal of their plough cattle has also caused a contraction in agricultural operations. In Peshawar, however, the season has been favourable, and in Hoshiarpur, one of the largest cane-growing districts in the Punjab, the area under sugarcane is only 4 per cent. below the normal. The condition of the crop on irrigated lands is said to be good and on unirrigated lands fair or good.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The first forecest of the Sesamum Crop of the Punjab for the year 1900. Only 15 out of 31 districts are dealt with:—

The total estimated area sown with sesamum in 16 out of 31 districts by the end of July 1900, when compared with last year, has gone down from 216,400 to 174,500 acres, or 19·4 per cent. as finally returned. The falling off is chiefly in the unirrigated lands. The total irrigated area is about normal. In District Mooltan there is an increase of 4 per cent.; in the five districts of Gurgaon, Kangra, Sialkot, Gujrat and Muzaffargarh it is normal; and other districts show a considerable decrease due mainly to insufficient rains at the time of sowings. The unirrigated area shows a total decrease of 39,900 acres; or 25 per cent. over last year's sowings, which is mainly attributable to the long continued drought, and partly to the fact, as reported from Gurdaspur, that fodder crops have in some districts taken its place. It is reported from Hissar that the sowings are yet going on, and from Sialkot that if there is more rain in August it is anticipated that further sowings will be possible. At present Sialkot and Gujrat are the only districts which show some increase in sowings on dry lands. Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal, Lahore and Gujranwala have suffered the most for want of timely and sufficient showers. The total area in Hissar has greatly decreased *viz.*, from 13,400 to 4,500 acres. The crops, so far, are on the whole in a good condition, and if the rains continue at intervals larger sowings and a good crop are expected.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The first forecast of the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for the year 1900. Only 7 out of 31 districts are dealt with:—

The sowing of the indigo crop is reported from 7 out of 31 districts of the Province, and is the same as in 1899. The total sowings (97,100 acres) do not differ much from those of the last year. The crop is chiefly sown in canal irrigated lands.

The district of Dera Ghazi Khan shows an increase of 10.5 per cent in the irrigated area, while Muzaffargarh shows an increase of only 1.8 per cent. In the other districts the area shows little change. The unirrigated area under the crop is not crop considerable. It is only 300 acres. The condition of the crop is said to be good; the recent rains, it is expected, will much improve its prospects.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

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In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
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NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROWN PRINCE
Rs. 45 p 100

ADMIRAL
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These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

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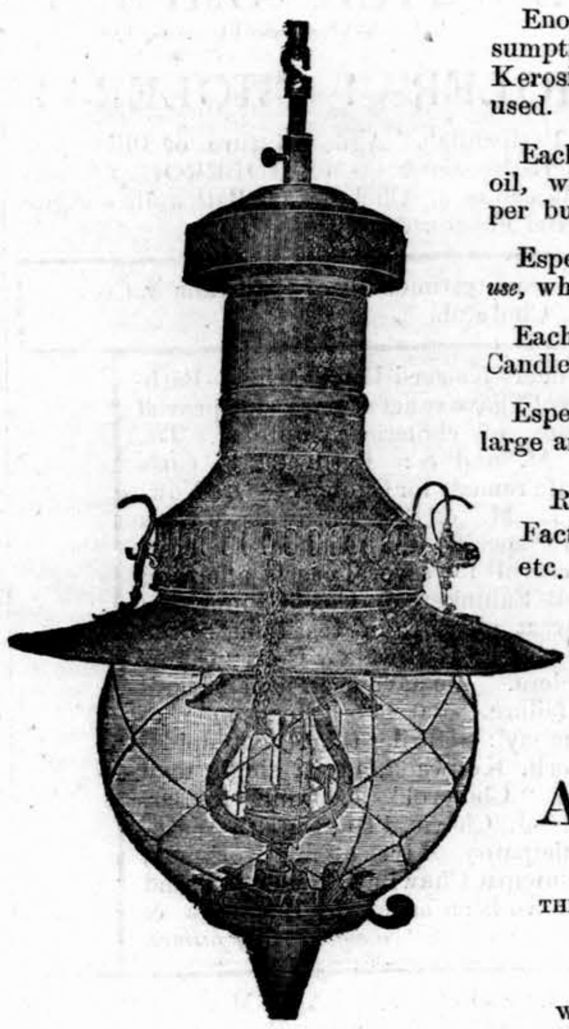
IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



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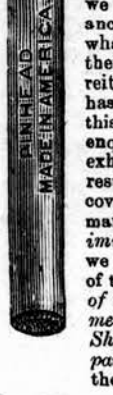
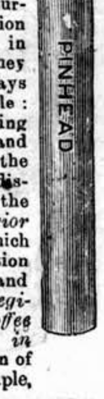


GENUINE.



IMITATION,

DURING the past few months we have received reports, from various sources, to the effect that the above well-known Cigarettes had deteriorated in quality, and, upon our submitting the complaints for the careful investigation of the Makers, we received from them assurances that no alteration whatever had been made in their quality, which, they reiterate, was, as it always has been, irreproachable: this led to our making enquiries of a minute and exhaustive nature, with the result that we recently discovered the presence on the market *of a most inferior imitation*, against which we now draw the attention of the public in general, and *of the Presidents of Regimental Institutes, Coffee Shops and Canteens in particular.* The detection of the spurious goods is simple, as each genuine Cigarette bears the words—"PINHEAD, MADE IN AMERICA," while on the fraudulent cigarettes is printed "PINHEAD" only, as per the above sketches.

While requesting consumers to protect themselves, by observing the above, we would warn all Importers and Shopkeepers that we shall institute legal proceedings against any person or persons found stocking or selling the fraudulent article.

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The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

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If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For
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A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
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FOR THE SKIN.
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For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites. Rash &c.

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The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
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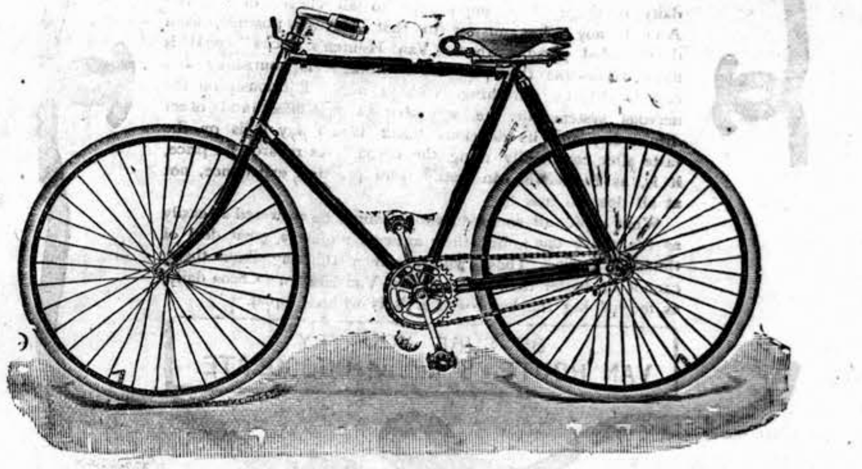
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

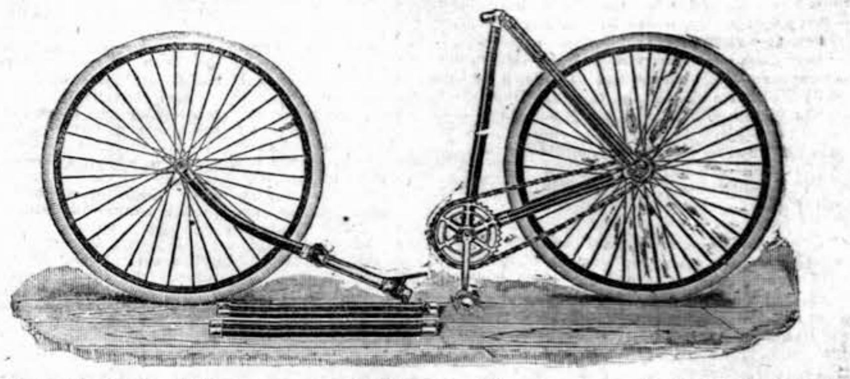
A NEW MODEL,

[which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.

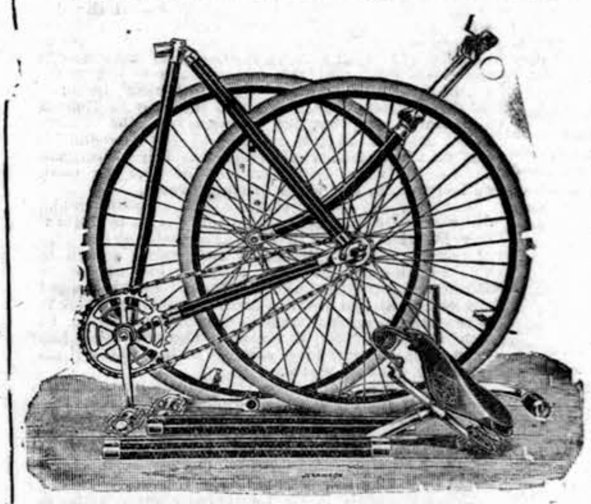


SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2⅜ cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

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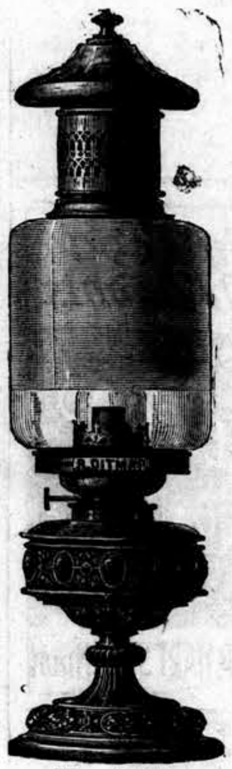
FOR RELIABLE STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS.



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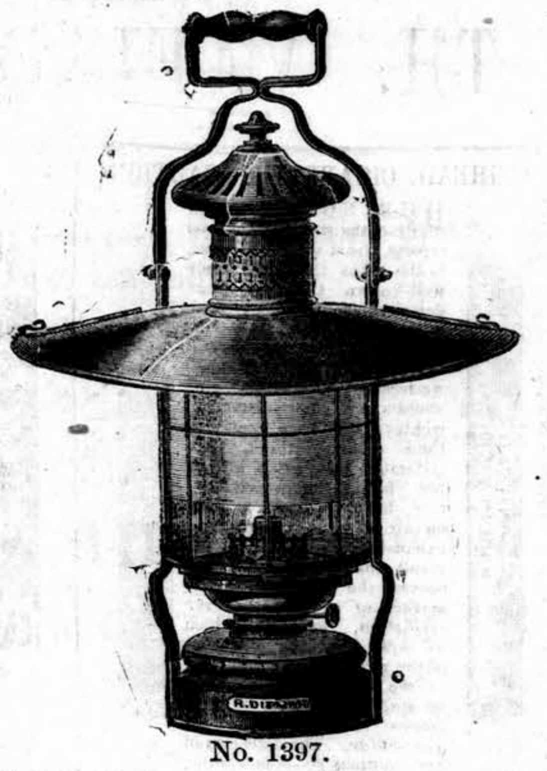

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BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
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most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.

Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*
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Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

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A French Remedy for all Irregularitie.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
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